PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,048.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.†	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294		
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MAORDONIA	10612		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6532
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	22nd March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F Mosca	16th April.
KORNHER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KORNHER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7568	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † YORKABRTS	5990	R. Collciani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5093	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 18th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 14th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, sailing on or about 26th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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12th *March*, 1907.

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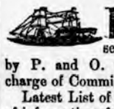

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CALCUTTA:
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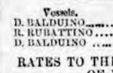

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	13th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,330	M. Sapuiti	14th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

MARCH 1st, 1907.

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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	540	900	475	750	490	640
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	—City of Bombay	4,548	Feb. 2	Feb. 16	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	" 12	" 28	Mar. 12	" 31
†‡	—Methley Hall	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
‡*	—City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 19	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,521	" 11	" 23	Apl. 3	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,499	" 18	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 6	June 19	June 26

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‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
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SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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FOR MARCH, 1907.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report of progress since the registration of the Company on the 24th September, 1906.

2. To elect Directors of the Company as all the present Directors (except the Director ex-officio) retire at the meeting under Clause 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election under Clause 103 of the Articles of Association.

3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Hormusji C. Davur & Sons as auditors, made by the Board under Clause 133 of the Company's Articles of Association on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

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ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ...
2. KHETBAI alias RATANBAI widow of KANJI PARBAT, deceased and ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASSUM NOR MAHOMED ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ...
2. LALBAI, widows of HASSAMBHAI BRUNDALIBHOY, deceased ... } Defendants.
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ...
4. SADAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ...
5. JAFFERALI HASSAMBHAI ...
6. SOOBHANALLI HASSAMBHAI and
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1903, the following immoveable property in one lot will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, in the registration and subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts. Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet, Lot No. 12 contaiing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Foras Freehold land, delineated in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 385, and New Survey No. 7/321 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 101, 98 and 99 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunpat Manekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gunpat Manekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai widow of Crustnaji Khunoon Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Muncon Crustnaji and partly by a passage leading to Ghoruideo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1907.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season, will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the timings shown below:—

Poona, dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Wathar, arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 4 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—EXTRA First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 40 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 32 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June 1907. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 15 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before-hand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

DHARWAR, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

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CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Sippoo Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

SEEDS: SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret same. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines which befog powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Re. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Mosaic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Civil Service. Especially Cooks, Chee Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Arms, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLES! CYCLES!! CYCLES!!!—The LAMINGTON CYCLE CO. have now OPENED a BRANCH, on the Colaba Causeway, for the convenience of the public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 7: Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9385, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheap, handy, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price:—Rs. 2.

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AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.
GOOD NAME! BEST EFFECT!

Is effect better than name. Try and verify. It vitalizes the cerebro-spinal system and vivifies the fading energy. Per bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHEIKHMEMON ST., NEAR JOOMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRA AND DALICERA.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 12th June, 1906, made in Suit No. 246 of 1906 (wherein Vali Pir Mahomed was plaintiff and Chatoorbhoj Gordhan was defendant) and by order of Mr. Rahim Vali Mahomed, the executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Vali Mahomed Pir Mahomed, the plaintiff abovenamed, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m., the following Property:—

All those pieces of salt marshy land admeasuring two hundred and fifty acres (or three hundred and seventy-five acres as may be entered in the records of Government), situate in the villages of Doongra and Dalicera (and Vedhi if the true acreage is three hundred and seventy-five), Taluka Mahim, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Kelve Mahim, bearing Survey Nos. 225 and 77 (and also Survey No. 111, if the true acreage is three hundred and seventy-five) and bounded on the east by the Government salt marsh land belonging to the villages of Datinra, on the west partly by sweet batty field) belonging to a number of persons belonging to the villages of Ditinra and Nohree and partly by Government salt marshy land of the village of Kahra, on the north by the land of a number of persons of the villages of Kohra and Doongra, and on the south by the Gowan or Ganabaran of the village of Datinra (the said boundaries being liable to be altered if the true acreage should be three hundred and seventy-five acres).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions Messrs. Bennett and Co., will, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge House," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by H.M. the Amir of Afghanistan, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and plain and carved F. P. household furniture, made by Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Kanji and others, consisting of dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, such as large telescopic dining table, Morocco leather-lined dining room arm'chairs, large elegantly made side-board and dumb-waiters, very valuable drawing-room suite, handsome large cabinets, marble top tables, large rich velvet and Brussels carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, a large collection of cotton mattresses, large mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, office and writing tables and book presses, rich orettone door curtains, new China matting of the whole bungalow, valuable garden pots and plants, a large lot of copper utensils, a large coffee boiler, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Pony, quiet in harness.
1 Handsome strong grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, goes well in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 17th March, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, G. I. P. E. Workshop, In No 7, Foremen's Quarters, opposite the Chawar Bang, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Pierlauer, Wimbridge and Robert; large sideboard drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, 25 volumes of Encyclopædia Britannica, marble table and teacrys, pier machine, old China jar, century old richglass and cheyvase, English best plateware by Read and Barton and Mappin, one lot very superior old Sheffield made steel and Kling pattern silver plated spoons and forks, cabinet, chiffonier pen carved furniture, bead door chicks, writing table and flower pots and ornaments, Persian carpets, combination pier-glass-drawers, guns, hat-stand, Singer sewing machine, table lamp, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, electric fan with battery, figures, book-cases, one lot of novels and books, pictures, iron stove, garden pumps, one large dish bowl, one large wooden figure, carpenter's tools, bicycle, garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of W. H. Daw, Esq., Foreman, G.I.P. R. Workshop.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Chowki on Friday the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m. (B.T.), the several Rights mentioned hereunder:—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, old Hindu cemetery to the north of Clerk Road and from old Mogul cemetery on the South of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of Drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road, for one year.

(2) Rights of collecting cocoanuts from the Charniwady cemetery at Mahim Bazar Road, and from Worlee New cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank, as well as pieces of land at Sewri, Delisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division, in his office near the G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1907.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT 8 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Choice Garden plants, Furniture, Piano Musical Box etc.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 13th Inst. at 8 A.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding-dinning table for 30 persons, partition screen, chairs, pier tables, large musical box, Mahogany square piano by Rose & Co., vaseiamrs, argand-lamps, pictures, chevalglass, cabinet, beam scale, fowl-houses, glassware, crockery ware, a large collection of choice garden plants such as ferns crotons, lilies, palms, roses, flowering plants, fern-house, etc., the property of P. A. Hormusjee Wadia Esq.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of English spare new parts of Machinery and Furniture.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 13th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aldershot, 1354 tons, Captain W W Adam, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo

THE steamer Kirkfield 2289 tons Captain W J Dorsett, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo

THE steamer Newbridge, 2397 tons, Captain J N Notman, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain A Mc Lennan, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo

THE B and P S N Co's, steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain P M Primrose, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Jeddah with 413 pilgrims During the voyage nine deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Black ... R I Marine
H M S Hermes	Capt Nicholson ... R Navy
Hewa	Capt Mann ... Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook	Lt A E Harold ... R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt G H Finnis ... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman ... R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Barker ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 12.

Africa	1307 McLean	M M & Co
Akbar	1440 Baldwin	H C Joosub
Bedouin	2343 Sandow	K N Co
Hatimai	2084 Peters	G Cotton & Co
Imaum	270 Wigdahl ... Antwerp	K Nixon & Co
Kirkfield	2289 Dermody	
Monaffari	2738 Molony	R & P S N Co
Metis	2167 Brown ... Avonmouth	K N & Co
Mohammadi	1251 Dexter	Bo & P S N Co
Newbridge	2397 Notman	G G Tyser
Naseri	911 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Putiala	1929 Seddon	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer ... Aden	23-3 P & O Co
Shamjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	Re-fill	Shah S N Co
Shirby	2198 Burns	W & A G Co
Scindia	3253 Abrey ... Lpool	W & A Graham & Co
Tientsin	2535 Grant	Shah S N Co
Taunton	2461 Moon	K N & Co
Tolv	741 Enger ... Singapore	P P C & Co
Unita	8492 Lorne	M M & Co
Xema	429 Lloyd	M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A Kt	Templar	4601	Billett	Japan	26-3	K N & Co
O & K	Riojun Maru	2980	Lapra K.	Japan	14-3	N Y Kaisha
D & S	City of B'bay	2941	McNeil	L'pool	21-3	K Nixon & Co
F	Manoton	6790	Edwards	A'werp	23-3	T M'son & Co
H	Kaiser	2724	Hold	Durban		143 A Strandes
K	Mikado	2301	Sharp	Hull via K'chi	16-3	F M & o
M	Somali	1623	Birch	27obs, &c		A Strandes
N	Crostafels	2105	Moller	Hamburg		2-3 Glade & Co
O	Clan Ogilvy	1683	Jones	L'pool	16-3	F Muir & Co
P	Metis	2167	Browns-Mostyn Dep.		16-3	K Nixon & Co
Q	Froozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	12-3	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	2950	Reddock	Calcutta	24-3 M M & Co
1	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	16-3 W & A G & Co
2	Britannia		Garsick	L'pool	wl2-3 W & A G & Co
3	D Baldumo	2684	Cos a	Genoa	15-13 F B. & N Co
4	Capri	4196	Boisito	Shanghai	17-3 F R S N & Co
8	King Arthur	2589	James	Dunkirk	16-3 T Morrison & Co
9	Reichinfels	2930	Potthart	K'chi	7-3 Glade & Co
9	Devanha	4785	Hilde	N F	P & O Co
10&11	Colaba	3893	Robertson	A'werp	18-3 M M & Co
12	Persia		Hangston	London	16-3 P & O Co
14	Linga	93	Rickford	K'chi	11-3 M M & Co
15	Aldershot	1354	Adam	Cochin	15-3 T Morrison & Co
16	Hindustan	2389	Haig	N F	P & O Co

M W DRY D

Arcadia	3514	Valentine	S'ghai	19-3	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Naseri s	Primrose	Jeddah, Feb 17
	Newbridge s	Notman	Calcutta, Feb 27
12	Aldershot s	Adam	London, Feb 3
	Kirkfield s	Dermody	Liverpool, Feb 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nile	McLennan	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Devanha, for Persian Gulf.
Tientsin, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Steamer	Names.	From
8	Pasilka	J Wilson	Fiji Island
	Shahjehan	J P Toms	Rangoon
	Weissenfels	T Ruter	Madras
	Clifton Hall		Aden

DEPARTURES.

10	Syriam	W J den Suy	Rangoon
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
11	Pera	A B Acheson	Rangoon
	Clan Macintogh	W J Lennox	Rice ports
	Maharaja	R White	Port Blair
	Maria Valeria	D Bartole	A Ports

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 boxes condiments K Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Company.

Scindia s—800 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 120 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 600 cwts wheat, flour 450 cwts wheat 450 wheat sweeping, N Vishram.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—46 bales hemp, R A Willis, 42 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 9 bales hides, H N H Esna 28 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 44 bales hides and skins, A H Mamed and Co; 200 bales hemp David Sassoon and Co; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 100 cwts chillies M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 bales hemp, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 52 bales hides and skins, R Moloobhai; 34 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 68 cwts chillies, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Company.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Mikado s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Company.

FOR HULL.

Manaton s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Wellington s—110 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji.

Mikado s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

Mikado s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hindustan s—1,510 bales cotton, 999 cwts teelseed 10,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts A Blascheck and company.

King Arthur s—500 cwts Myrabollams W Bechar; 2,000 ewt bones. R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts linseed David Sasoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—220 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 165 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 799 bales hemp K Vishram and Co; 13,277 cwt myrabollams W Bechor, 525 cwts rapeseed, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 1,000 tons iron ore, J Maganlal and Co; 450 cwts gum Engene Meiffre.

Manaton s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, K Nexon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—835 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, G. Tejpal and Co.

Britannia s—356 bales cotton, 900 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 2 potsross oil M. A. Patheria.

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—231 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 102 bales twist, Alois Scheveiger and Company.

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Company.

FOR GENOA.

King Frederick s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,622 cwts rapeseed, 8,104 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,000 cwts linseed, 3,669 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 373 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

D. Baldnino s—1620 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2 bundles cotton Banjee and Co.; 2 bales cotton B Gorio and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Company 103 bales cotton, Ralli Bros'.

FOR BARCELONA

Scindia s—50 bales cotton G. Tejpal and Co.; 1650 bales cotton Volkart Bro's.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—9 bales woollen carpets Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s— 34 cwts Sharkfins., A, Chagla and Co; 70 cwts sharkfins N. Vishram; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist G. Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—200 bales twist A E J Abrahim; 100 bales twist, Gill and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Templar s—1000 bales cotton Gaddam and Co.; 200 bales cotton D Chothia and Co.; 600 bales cotton P Vishram and Co.; 300 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.; 130 cwts rapeseed C S Sajan and Co.

Riojun Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR OSKA.

Kt Templar s—1,200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Riojun Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS AND MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Trunks, from Rs. 26; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.

Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 11.] [BOMBAY, *March* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛		⅛
3 do. Rentes	96	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101⅛	⅛	
2½ do. Govt Securities	65 7/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31⅛	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	⅛	
Do. in New York	69	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·32	1	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·84½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅔%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%		¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%		1

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £300,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7/16d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Steady
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	15,000
Mid-Americans	6·22–01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	11½ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·73	5·77	5·76	5·75
—05	—05	—05	—05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·74	5·71	5·69	5·65	5·64
—04	—04	—04	—03	—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000 bales
Do. do. last year	15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 "
Do. to Continent	25,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·35—10

Futures—Month of March 9·70 — 10 — Declined owing to bearish interior movement and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. July 9·93 — 08

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 1/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·59—06
Do. do. July 10·76—08
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,660,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85 ex-ship 49½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Sellers. Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 48½ May-June Antwerp, Sellers Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 44 Apl.-May Hamburg Done Canal

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ Mar.-April, Antwerp Sellers. Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7¾—⅛

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—April. Value
Tone of Sugar—quiet

Rubber—

Para Rubber—5s. 1d. Done.

Arrivals—"Borderer"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,522	Melbourne	Devanha	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs. and H. Sov	75,500	Hongkong	Devanha	Chartered Bank
26 Bars Silver ..	60,715	Hongkong	Devanha	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs. and H Sov	1,125	Aden	Peninsular	H J M Moosa
Gold Coins	6,750			
1 Box Sovs. and H. Sov	3,150	Alexandria	Peninsular	H E H Allana

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [12TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money—

There are borrowers for three months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange—

The Market opened firm at 1s. 4½d. T. T. and 1s. 4 9/16d. on demand, and Banks were not anxious to buy at 1s. 4 9/16d. for 3 months' sight credits. On the other hand bills were not plentiful so that at the close the credit rate was unchanged. The firmer feeling in the bill rate is due to th advance in Discounts in London. There has been a small enquiry for wire remittance at 1s. 4 9/16d. but it is doubtful if any Bank sold. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4½d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 9/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		141½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	221½

Government Paper—

The Market opened steady at Rs. 97 7/16 ready and Rs. 97½ for the settlement. Not much business passed until the afternoon when some dealers bought for the settlement, thus establishing an advance of ⅛ in ready and forward rates. We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	97·9
1st Settlement	...	...	...	97·12

Bullion—

Reuter advises Bar silver in London as ⅛ higher at 31 7/16 ready and 31⅛ for delivery in two months while New York has improved ¼ at 69. Locally there has not been much doing ready bars closing at 81½ ex. duty. Forward rates are steady. Bar gold is unchanged.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	81	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	81	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report—

The further decline advised in the Messages from Home received this morning has had little effect on our market. Prices for contracts are a trifle easier, if anything, but there is not much enquiry from any source, and business is dragging. A moderate business was done in spot cotton at Colaba and with many sellers, rates are slowly giving way. The demand runs chiefly on high class cotton. Good Broach for the settlement closes steady :—

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	243	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	253	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217/18	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	207/8	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	198/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200/201	"
Fine M. G. Muttis	187/88	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	174/75	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155/53	"
Good Westerns	229/30	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	244	"

NEW CROP 1908.

Fine G. H. G. Bengals	176/77	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals	191/92	do.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	210 (nom.)	do.

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	45,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·79	5·78	5·77	5·76	5·75

+ 01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·72	5·70	5·68	5·65

+ 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—

Ready Rs. 7 5 0 to ... Rs. 7 6 0
April-May " 7 10 0
Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April-May. Rs. 7 7 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May. " 8 2 0
" Gujarat April-May. Rs. 8 3 0
Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed—

Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 53 0 0
" 75 do. ... " 51 0 0
" 50 do. ... " 49 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Tone—Steady ... " 36 8 0

Cottonseed :—

Tone—Quiet ... " 20 6 0

Groundnuts—

Tone—Steady. ... " 44 0 0

Wheat—

White Delhi ... " 4 7 0
Tone—Quiet.

Shares—

Maneckjee Petits ... Rs. 3,415 April
Davids ... ... " 390 "
City of Bombay ... " 560 X. D.
Bank of India ... " 55 0 0
Bank of Bombay ... " 1,362½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	24,092	bales.
Wheat	9,837	cwts.
Linseed	22,403	"
Rapeseed	13,639	"
Gingellyseed	10,995	"
Poppyseed	26	"
Groundnuts	2,703	"
Castorseed	6,367	"
Rice	2,303	"
Myrabollams	6,151	"
Cottonseed	70,854	"
Mowrasseed	21	"
Gram	5,161	"
Joowar	6,791	"
Maize		

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TATTOO.

The Naval and Military Display and Tattoo in aid of the Bombay Cathedral Improvement Fund will take place at 9-30 p.m., on Friday next, on the Maidan near the Bombay Gymkhana.

The following Bands will take part :—The Royal Scots, 109th Infantry, 113th Infantry, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the Pipers of the Royal Scots, and the Buglers Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The following is the Programme :—

FIRST POST BY MASSED BUGLERS.

9-30 p. m.—Entry of Bugle Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
9-35 p. m.—Entry Military Band and Pipers The Royal Scots.
9-35 p. m.—Entry Military Band 109th Native Infantry.
9-35 p. m.—Entry Military Band, 113th Native Infantry.
9-35 p. m.—Entry Military Band, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.
9-35 p. m.—Entry Military Band, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.
9-35 p. m.—March "Stars and Stripes" Massed Bands.
9-50 p. m.—Gun Drill. The Royal Navy.
10-5 p. m.—Selection "Veronique" Massed Bands.
10-15 p. m.—Pipe Music and Highland, dancing, The Royal Scots.
10 35 p. m.—Musical ride. H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard.
10-55 p. m.—Gymnastic Display by the Royal Scots, Value Blue Danube March, Strathspey and Reel, Band and Pipers, The Royal Scots.
11-15 p. m.—Descriptive battle music Massed Bands. (including the attack on a block house by a detachment of the Royal Scots.)
11-25 p. m.—Rajputana Dance, 13th Native Infantry.
11-35 p. m.—Grand Military Tattoo, Massed Bands.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

Retire March. "Under the Double Eagle" ... ... Massed Bands.
Last Post ... ... Massed Bands.

* Synopsis of the descriptive battle music including the attack. Reveille (Trumpets). The camp in motion : Lull before the attack : Troops of the enemy advancing in the distance (Firing in the distance.)

Skirmishers ...	The British Grenadiers.
Supports ...	Irish Brigade (Garry Owen.)
Reserve... ...	Highland Brigade (The Camp bells are coming.)

Advancing on the enemy.

General engagement and destruction of the position.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LEITCH.—March 8, at the Campbell Hospital, from smallpox, James Peddie Leitch, assistant, Kankinarrah Jute Mills, aged 33 years.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0

Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co's

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 50 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 47 m. High water, 10-55 m., 11-33a. Low water, 5-2 m., 4-51a.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 9-30 a.m.

Textile Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, 10 a.m.

Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m.

Bombay Flour Mill Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Kemp and Company, extraordinary general meeting, 4-30 p.m.

Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Framjee C. Institute, 4-30 p.m.

Motor Union of Western India, annual dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

M. N. PETITS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during the last month was 4,134, the daily average being 147. The total of new patients was 448.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaiser" instead of "Somali" as previously notified will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A DARING THIEF ON THE RACE COURSE.—At the Mazagone Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Priestly charged Orafali Walli, a Mahomedan, with the theft of an earring of the value of Rs. 23 from the person of one Takia Pathi a Hindu. The evidence showed that on Saturday last, at about 6 p.m., Takia was standing in a crowd at the Race Course at Mahalaxmi, when the accused pulled the ring off his ear and decamped with it. He was given a chase and arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted fine on previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of further four months' hard labour.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust on Esplanade Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. The circular or memo by Chairman on letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., recommending that plots Nos. 84 and 85 on the Agripada Estate and the area between those plots and the Adams Wylie Hospital be leased to Government for the Medical Students' Hostel on the rates originally fixed, was referred to the Land Committee. The following notice of motion from the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes was adopted :—"That the Engineer be asked for an approximate estimate of the cost of constructing a road in extension in a direct line of the south approach to the new Railway Bridge in Scheme No. III, to meet the Walkeshwar Road and of reclaiming the bay which would be cut off on the north of such a road and of laying it out for building purposes; also to state the area of such reclamation and approximately the probable return from the entire expenditure on such a project."

GODHRA UNIVERSAL LIBRARY.—A meeting of the members of the Godhra Universal Library was held on Saturday with Mr. N. C. Kamodia in the chair, to pass a vote of thanks to some liberal Shethias and gentlemen of Bombay and other places who have helped the said institution by their liberal gifts of books and newspapers through the Deputation sent to them last year. Mr. Keshavlal H. Shah brought forward the resolution to thank the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersy, J. P. Rao Bahadur, Vasanji Khimji, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavdekar, and others. The resolution was unanimously passed with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Then another resolution to send the written vote of thanks to the above-mentioned gentlemen was proposed and passed. Lastly, a new committee of nearly 20 members, including Mr. D. L. Shah, B. A. was selected for 1907, to increase the number of the members. The meeting was dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president. Another meeting of the members was also held in the Universal Library, to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda. A congratulatory letter was sent to His Highness.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The men paraded yesterday at half past six under Major Cuffe and proceeded to take up a line of outposts stretching from Pard on the left flank to Sahar on the right flank. The horses were left in a secure position at the foot of Sahar hill in charge of a few men. The relief were advanced a little way up the hill so as to form a connecting link between the outpost and the horses. After the outposts had been relieved the rally sounded, the men coming in very good order. They then proceeded at a good round pace over the melon ground. Before going into camp some very useful squadron drill was carried out.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "BRITANNIA."

The Anchor Line S. S. Britannia will sail from No. 2 Shed Victoria Docks this evening with the following passengers. Medical Inspection at 5-45 p.m. sharp.

To Liverpool—Rev A E Allison, Mrs Allison and 2 Infants, Mrs M Barr and 3 Infants and Mrs Barr's Ayah.
To London via Marseilles—Major Anderson, Mrs Anderson, Master Anderson, Miss Anderson, European Nurse, Miss Cooper, Capt G D K Kwart, Mrs G T Hart, Misses Hart, Master Hart, and Lt A Kyrke Smith.
To New York—Mrs M Embleton.
To Suez—Mr K A Panas.
To Marseilles—Major T X Britten.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

Calcutta, Dinshaw Bapuji; Sylhet, Sunomiabenqu Bookbazar Masjid; Umballa Cant, Peshori Surder 480 Watermoonix Hotel; Sewait O B, Haribash Poromojee; Surat, Dalpatram Harivalabhdas Talav Road; Cant. Simla, Albion Banerjee Passenger Arabia, care of Cook and Sons; Rajkot, Mohanlal Dulabhji Kapad Bazar Sautilal Shop; Warangal, N, Golabias; Bezwada, Park; Kanoki City, Zar,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the following short causes were disposed of :—

PLEDGE OF DIAMOND NECKLACES.

Haji Nurmahomed Kasam Mitha vs. Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Waidia, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nano Hormasji and Co., appeared for the defendant. The claim was for Rs. 25,000 on certain promissory notes which had become due. Defendant had pledged two diamond necklaces, approximately valued at Rs. 15,000 as security. Plaintiff prayed for a decree for the amount; he sought for permission to sell the necklaces in question by auction, and appropriate the sale proceeds towards the liquidation of the debt. He also prayed for interest and costs.

Mr. Inverarity applied for transfer of the case to the long cause list.

Mr. Davar: But it is settled. (Showing a paper). Here are the terms of consent.

Mr. Inverarity: I did not know that; then decree in terms of consent signed by Counsel.

Mr. Justice Russell: Consent decree in terms signed by Counsel.

COMMERCIAL DEALINGS.

Abhechand Gokaldas versus the firm of Messrs. Talati and Co. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daftari Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah & Co., appeared for the defendants. Mr. Inverarity produced a written statement, denying liabilities to pay the amount, unless the amount was received by the Bombay firm from the Shanghai firm, which it had not. Counsel read the statement.

Mr. Justice Russell: This does not look like a short cause, does it?

Mr. Setalvad: Your Lordship will hear me.

Mr. Justice Russell: Certainly, Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Setalvad: It was unfortunate Your Lordship arrived at the conclusion of the suit being a long cause without hearing me.

The Judge: It was not at all a conclusion; it was a suggestion which struck me. That is all.

Mr. Setalvad: We have evidence, in the defendants' own handwriting, that the Rs. 16,613 were forwarded from Shanghai to Bombay; and that the plaintiff should get the amount from the Bombay firm three days after the receipt of the letter by him.

Mr. Setalvad read an English translation of the Gujerati letter from Shanghai.

Mr. Inverarity: But you presume we have received the money: we say we have not received it.

The Judge: I am reading the letter twice over to see whether there is anything in it about the receiving the money.

Mr. Setalvad: What is more, they submit their final accounts with the letter, which they would not have done, if they had not forwarded the money.

Mr. Inverarity: We have had no advice, nor have we received the money; and we are not liable to pay.

The Judge: Must be transferred to the Long Cause List.

Mr. Setalvad: Your Lordship will at least fix an early date for it—suit to be on board this day fortnight. Decrees are passed against the Talatis every day.

The Judge: No, no, no; this is not the question here.

Mr. Inverarity: I don't know why any such date should be fixed peremptorily. The suit will come on in its ordinary course. Then we will have to apply for a commission to Shanghai.

The Judge: Then you can ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Inverarity: Your Lordship will take a note of my application for a commission. The suit was adjourned.

AN ADMITTED CLAIM.

Gokalbhai Mulchand vs. Talati and Co. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, instructed by Messrs. Ardishir Hurmasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendants. The claim was for Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 4,000 had been paid. The claim was admitted. Decree was passed with interest and costs.

SALE DEED OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

Bribery at the Bottom.

IN the High Court, yesterday, Their Lordship's the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Justice Beaman, disposed of, in second appe

FIVE REASONS WHY

the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

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JEWELLERS,

HAVE REMOVED

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NEAR TO

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LADIES' HATS.

WE have so many different Shapes and Shades and Makes, and so many Prices from the very lowest. And again, we can match any shade of dress material from our Stock of Straws, and there is one Shape that will first suit your face. The old days when you had to make your face suit the shape are over so far as we are concerned.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,

Dressmakers and Milliners,

Colaba Causeway, (A few doors from Apollo Hotel,) BOMBAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS of Improved Styles.

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PETROL.

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IMPORTED BY THE

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At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'

SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,

DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to

THE SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CHOICE OF A PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

WARDEN & CO.,

No. 27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUPILS WANTED.

WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

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COPYING, &c., &c.,

less than half the Price of foreign makes.

For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—

SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY

GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

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TOWN HALL.

OPEN DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.

FROM 5TH TO 17TH MARCH.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

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BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 13, 1907.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CLERGY.

In a country like this, where more is to be expected of Christian example than of Christian teaching, it is a thousand pities that the Bishop of Bombay sought to chasten his clergy in public for what his Lordship considers objectionable ritualistic practices. And in days, when Church and State are about to struggle as bitterly as religion against atheism, we cannot help lamenting that this exceedingly unedifying spectacle is presented to unbelievers of our spiritual advisers wrangling about what are, to broad-minded men of the world, but petty details of their faith, in the public press. It is unseemly and humiliating to all who profess the Christian faith. Before the Bishop delivered his memorable Charge, having heard that he was about to censure the more zealous of his clergy for what he considered unauthorised efforts to beautify the services they conducted, we appealed for tolerance and for moderation. It would been have well if the Bishop had held his peace. He would have been accounted none the less wise. Does not one of the Proverbs tell us that "Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise?" And another: "A man's heart deviseth the way, but the Lord directeth his steps." We wish we could but recognise mere of the Lord's direction in the steps the Bishop is taking and less of the man's heart. We deny that his Lordship has won the confidence of all except an extreme and irreconcilable section. When we see the list of names of the signatories to the letters of protest which have been addressed to his Lordship, we have no hesitation in saying that the "extreme and irreconcilable section" includes the most earnest and most influential of our pastors and those whose ministrations we believe to be most potent for good. The laity who held a meeting on Monday evening to consider the situation prudently decided that their deliberations should be private and in that they set an example to those who should be their guides.

But the Bishop, having attacked the Clergy in public and, not content with the newspaper reports, issued his Charge broadcast in a reprint, there was nothing left for the inculpated clergy —whose only offence at the worst, to the broad-minded, is perhaps an excess of zeal—but to defend themselves in an open manner. The Bishop has the law on his side, inasmuch as it sets him in authority and empowers him to inhibit a priest who disobeys him, But it is the kind of law which will bring about the disestablishment of the English Church, after driving large sections of the flock to Rome on the one hand and to Methodism on the other. What Church dignatories will not remember is that God sent His Son into the world to save sinners—not by any prescribed form of service and not through the strict observance of any code of laws or adherence to any man-made ritual. After reading through the painful correspondence we must confess we find the creed of the Salvationists best: "I have no other argument; I have no other plea; It is enough that Jesus died, And that He died for me." An unseemly squabble like this can have but one effect. It will not bind the Churches together in unity. It will not gather into the fold those who have strayed from it, nor entice those who have never yet been admitted. Rather will it tend to cause every righteous man to make a creed for himself and to stumble on blindly along the narrow path, discovering the pitfalls for himself: and every unrighteous man to boast that he enjoys more happiness journeying on his own way than he could hope for in a Church divided against itself. We would prefer a pastor who should point the road to Heaven and lead the way, to one who would dictate to us as to the number of candles we may have on the altar and the hour at which we may communicate. But the Clergy—eighteen of them—have refused to obey the Bishop on the matter of the exclusion of unconfirmed children at Communion. If the Bishop insists, as by law he is entitled to, we shall probably lose the services of these earnest men—certainly, we take it, of the Chaplains who think with the Missionaries—and we cannot but expect to see the Sisters, who have laboured so long among us, depart too—martyrs to conscience. We trust this outbreak of Clerical unrest may not become epidemic throughout India as the last plague which originated in Bombay. But the Bishops have the power to prevent it spreading by preaching from the text. "In my Father's house are many mansions."

THE LATE PROF. FERDINAND JUSTI.

One by one the distinguished Avesta scholars in Europe are fast dissappearing. Two years ago died Edward West, the leading Pahlavi scholar, who had done so much for the elucidation of the Parsi religion in Sassanian times. Frederick Spiegel, another scholar whose work had made an epoch in Avesta studies, died a year later at the great age of eighty-six. And now news reaches us from Germany, by the last mail, of the death of another scholar in the same line, Dr. Ferdinand Justi, Professor of Oriental Languages in the celebrated University of Marburg. He was born in Prussia in 1837 and was consequently in his seventieth year. From early age he had devoted himself to the study of the ancient language and religion of old Iran, and for forty-five years he has been publishing his researches in several valuable works. These include a critical edition of the Pahlavi text of the Bundahish, the Parsi sacred book, containing the history of creation, in which he first used MSS. of it in London and Oxford, as well as a translation of the same difficult treatise into German. Dr. West has since translated it into English also in Prof. Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East." The work by which Justi made his mark first was what he modestly called a Handbook of the Zend language, but which in reality was much more. It included a grammar, a dictionary and a chrestomathy. The dictionary of Zend given in this work was nearly the first of its kind and very valuable. Though it has been followed by one or two more elaborate works since, it still retains its value. An important work, indispensable to all students, is his dictionary of proper names occurring in the Avesta which is also a concordance. Since the retirement of Spiegel he was the foremost Avesta scholar in Europe; and the chief exponent of Spiegel's traditional school of the interpretation of the Avesta. This school was formerly strongly opposed by Harry who appealed to Sanskrit and the Vedas in explaining the Avesta. The eminent Sanskritist Roth was also of the same view. But in course of time the absurdity of this view was clearly seen, especially on the showing of Spiegel, de Harlez and Justi; and their method of consulting, at every step, the old Parsi tradition embodied in their Pahlavi works, in the interpretation of their old religious books, is now generally adopted. Justi did not essay a complete translation of the Avesta as did Spiegel and de Harlez, but he helped much by his critical faculty this work of translation and interpretation.

Justi had also paid much attention to the history of ancient Persia and also to its religion. In 1879 he published a valuable history of the ancient Persians from the earlier times to the Arab conquest, in which he critically examines the accounts of the Greek Writer, though it is said he relies too much on the Armenian historian Moses of Chorene. Ten years ago he produced an excellent survey of Iranian history upto the Sassanian times, which is marvellous for its conciseness and lucidity. It is the best short account written by one who is thoroughly well acquainted with the original sources of the subject. This formed a part of that joint work of Iranian research which was edited by Gieger and Kuhn and recently brought successfully to a close in three big volumes. It is similar in scope and plan to the Grundriss or Encyclopaedia of Indian Research, edited by the late Dr. Buhler. Justi wrote much also on Zoroaster the prophet of Iran. He at first thought that he was a Bactrian born in East Iran. But latterly he came to hold that Zoroaster was a native of Atropatane in North West Persia. This is now the view commonly held by scholars, and he has expounded it in an essay published two years ago in English—his only work written in our language—on the life and legend of the prophet. As regards the date of Zoroaster, he believes him to have flourished in the sixth century before Christ. Now that he is gone, his mantle will fall on Eugen Wilhelm, Professor in the University of Jena and son-in-law of Spiegel their common master. The old ranks of the Avesta scholars are thinned by death, and there are few now to take their place.

GOLD STEALING IN AUSTRALIA.

When one realises that one pound of picked telluride ore is worth about £2-10 it is easy to understand that gold stealing is not uncommon amongst miners, and it has reached such a state in Australia that a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the facts and allegations which seemed to call for consideration. The voluminous report has now been issued and is interesting, if for no other reason, for the place it takes in the story of crime and its detection. That stealing was carried on has long been known and special precautions in the shape of a changing room have been in vogue. But there have been many loop holes through which the thief can manœuvre his booty and it is now found necessary to adopt sterner methods of prevention. The evidence called before the Commission appears to have been unsatisfactory, for while it disclosed the methods by which miners succeeded in stealing small quantities it failed to give any indication of how the large quantities are procured which keep the receivers at work. Really it is these last who should be attacked and legislation is needed in order to put an effectual check on their practices. The methods of these receivers are simple. First of all, there is that of the "dummy lease." A man who is going to handle illicitly-obtained gold acquires, if he has not already got it, an interest in a gold-mining lease, and registers himself as holder of a preponderating interest. Two or three men who it is thought are to be relied on are put on the ground to appear to comply with the statutory labour conditions, and to do, or appear to do, a little work. Some small amount of crushing or other plant may be provided. Then the receiver is ready to begin to sell gold to his bank, and if he has borne a respectable character his way has been made plain for him. There appears to have been no check on this state of matters. The device is even more difficult of detection when, as may well happen, the lease supposed to produce the gold is not altogether a "dummy," but is to some extent worked for gold and provided with some crushing machinery of a practical character. With a blind or cover of that sort, it would seem possible to put off any quantity of stolen gold-bearing material of any description, until all crushing and treatment plants of whatever description are licensed and registered and open to inspection by designated officers at any time, and the keeping of complete books and records is insisted on.

This point is brought up several times in the report and in one place it goes so far as to state that all batteries and treatment plants of all descriptions, whether situated on mining tenements or not, and whether crushing or treating ore or other gold bearing material for the public or not, should be licensed and open to inspection at any moment by officers of the police and Mines Department. It is urged further that the owners and managers should, under penalties, be compelled to keep books and records showing the origin of each parcel of material crushed or treated, the consideration given for each parcel, the names and addresses of the persons who bought the stuff, and of all interested in its treatment, the result of crushing and treatment, how the bullion obtained is disposed of, what quantity and description of residues results, and how the same is disposed of, with the precise dates in each case. The general impression is that the penalties are inadequate and with this Mr. Barker, who issues the report, fully agrees. When it is remembered that for stealing gold ore from a mine the maximum penalty after conviction on indictment is seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and for receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge, fourteen years' with hard labour, it seems inadequate to make a maximum of a fine of £50 or six months' imprisonment on the technical point that actual guilty knowledge on the part of the purchaser is hard to prove. It may be urged that the suggested increase to a fine of £100 might fall hardly on those who make *bona fide* purchases but are occasionally caught by the clever thief, but it would entail little, if any, more care on the part of these while it gives power to the Magistrates to deal more harshly with the suspects who are unable to prove that they are dealing honestly, a very easy matter to see. The restriction of trading in gold, as apart from mining, to those known to be of good character would seem to be likely in the future, and the authorities will do well to prepare themselves for the time by carefully studying the regulations which prevent illicit diamond-buying in South Africa.

CHARGE AGAINST THE PANTH OF AUNDH.

We understand that Government is preparing to take action, in connection with a serious charge, against the Native Chief of Aundh and the investigation of the case will probably take place at Satara in the near future. No official communication has been issued on the matter, but from enquires we have made in thoroughly reliable quarters, we are in a position to say that the nature of the charge is instigating the murder of the State Karbhari, Mr. Jacob B. Israel, by a Mang, No details of the affair have leaked out, but they will probably be disclosed at the time of the sitting of the Commission which will consist of the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, Mr. Kincaid and the Panth Sachin of Bhor. We understand that Mr. Branson and Mr. Lowndes have been retained for the defence. The Commission will report to Government and pending decision the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Collector of Satara and Political Agent at Aundh and Phaltan. The present holder of the title is Parashuram Rao Shrinivas Panth Pratinidhi of Aundh, a State which is some four hundred and forty-seven miles in extent with a population of nearly sixty-four thousand and a revenue of nearly two lakhs, The title of Panth Pratinidhi means "Representation of the Raja" and it was held by several Mahratta Chiefs under the descendants of Sivaji until it eventually became hereditary in the family of the present holder. The State was formerly a feudatory of Satara which is shown in the second part of the title "Pratinidhi." It was actually conferred on the Pratinidhi Parashuram Trimbak during the reign of Raja Rajaram Maharaj of Satara. The title of Panth was adopted by Parashuram Pratinidhi in 1846 on which occasion he paid a *nazar* of Rs. 25,000 to the Raja of Satara. The present Chief's father was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1866 to 1868. He had three brothers, Gangadhar Rao, Bhawan Rao, and Bhagwant Rao.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia", Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 11th instant.

SIR Louis Dane leaves Calcutta for Simla about the 18th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria", from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the evening of the 11th instant.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer Bundesrath left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 11th instant, via Mombassa.

HIS HIGHNESS the Aga Khan visited their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday, Feb. 17, and remained to luncheon.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia", outward bound, passed Suez on the 10th instant, and is due at Bombay about midday on the 20th instant.

SIR Henry MacMahon, after his period of duty with the Amir, is paying a short visit to Calcutta before taking up his appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

MR. J. B. Wood, Officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, leaves for England at the end of the current month after making over charge to Mr. H. C. Debbs, who has been on special duty with the Amir.

THROUGH an unfortunate accident a paragraph in yesterday's paper announced that the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, was to take place yesterday. It should have read that it takes place on Tuesday next.

INFORMATION has been received in Singapore of disastrous fires at Kampar and Chenderiang, in Perak, and the destruction by fire of the Methodist Episcopal buildings at Sitiawan, in Perak. The Lorong Market, a large timber block, valued at dollars 150,000, was destroyed at Kampar. The fire at Chenderiang also occurred in a timber block, the value of which was, approximately, dollars 100,000.

AT a Meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 5th instant a discussion ensued on transportation as a deterrent of serious crime in Ceylon, to the Andaman Islands. Failing that the Island of Chagos was suggested as a penal settlement. The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the Secretary of State had intimated that he was not prepared to reconsider the decision of his predecessors. The proposal was not pressed because it would involve fresh imperial legislation. The Governor promised to communicate with Lord Elgin with a view to obtain permission to publish the correspondence on the subject. Sir Henry Blake admitted that he was appalled at the increase of deliberate murders, but denied that he had ever advocated transportation as an alternative to the extreme penalty of the law, believing that people who commit murder should be executed.

THE election in South Aberdeen, caused by Mr. Bryce's retirement, is, says the *Daily Chronicle*, remarkable and not satisfactory. Mr. Bryce's majority in 1906 was 4,444. Mr Esslemont's now is only 367. The third candidature, that of a Socialist, accounts (roughly) for half the deficiency. If we assume that the Socialist poll was all drawn from Mr. Bryce's, that would account for a drop from 4,444 to 2,107. But what about the rest of it? The figures show that the Tory candidate gained 1,078 votes, and that the Liberal (in addition to the Socialist defection) lost 1,259. For the sake of clearness we may put all this in tabular form:—

Actual Liberal majority	367
Socialist vote	1,749
Tory increase	1,078
Liberal decrease	1,259
Total	4,444

The last item in the account gives, we believe, the explanation. There was serious dissension in the Liberal ranks about the choice of a candidate. Feeling ran so high and was so bitter, that many Liberals would not vote at all and some, it may be, voted for the Tory in order to give expression to their dissatisfaction. It was a case in which a huge majority proved its own undoing. But it means, also, a certain slackening in political interest when personal and internal dissensions are thus allowed to obscure and over-ride public issues.

FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

FREDERICK COURTENEY SELOUS.

BY

H. A. BRYDEN,

(Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.)

Frederick Courteney Selous, may fitly be called the last of the great South African hunters. I do not mean to say that great game is a thing of the past in the vast countries between Cape Agulhas and the Zambesi; that is by no means the case; there is still a good deal of wild life left, especially in the territories beyond the Limpopo. But Selous is the last of that great line of English sportsmen who have had the wonderful pleasure of shooting in the untamed wilderness, where the big game wandered free and undisturbed as they had wandered during countless ages of the past. White hunters, colonists, rifles and railways have changed, and are changing, all this, and never again will Englishman or the Boer, thrusting his way into unknown wilds, encounter those wonderful scenes, amid which the great hunters of the past enjoyed two or three generations since such magnificent, such unexampled shooting. Selous himself is, in fact, the last of the elephant hunters of South Africa, The elephants have vanished, and the ivory seeker's occupation has vanished with them.

A BOY-HUNTER AND HIS WEAPON.

Like his great forerunner, Oswell, F. C. Selous was educated at Rugby. After a year or two passed in Germany and the Tyrol, where he managed to secure a little practice with chamois the lad boldly determined to carve out for himself a career in South Africa. He had been long since fired with visions of a hunter's life in the wilderness, and having learned the use of the rifle, and formed one of the Rugby Cadet Corps, he proceeded at once, on completing his education, to put these ideas into practice. Landing in 1871 at Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay) at the age of 19, with the sum of £400 in his pocket, he at once made his way up country by ox waggon, and after a little trading and shooting in Griqualand West, presently made his appearance in Bulawayo, the capital of the Matabele king, Lobengula. Before presenting himself at Lobengula's savage court, Selous had undergone an adventure, which might well have ended the wanderings of the strongest man. While out giraffe shooting, he lost himself in a waterless stretch of country in Bamangwato, North Bechuanaland, and actually passed the greater part of four days without touching food or water. The nights were at this season bitterly cold and without fire and blanket it is marvellous that a starving lad of one and twenty should have emerged unharmed from such an experience. Selous' constitution must truly be a tough one.

When the young hunter presented himself before Lobengula, and asked permission to shoot elephants in that potentate's country, the chief burst into a fit of laughing and enquired of him whether he did not mean steenboks (one of the smallest antelopes in South Africa). A day or two later, however, the savage king granted him the required permission, and Selous forthwith set his face eastward for Mashunaland, where elephants abounded. He was armed only with a common muzzle-loading, smooth-bore, Boer elephant gun, carrying four spherical balls to the pound. This huge, cumbrous weapon, discharged by 17 drams of trade powder, was a fearfully punishing piece of ordnance, yet by its use, or by other similar guns, Selous shot during his first three seasons, hunting on foot, no less than 73 elephants. He has long since, of course, abandoned such antique weapons for modern small-bore rifles; but Selous' first elephant gun—the 4-bore just mentioned—still hangs in his museum at Worplesdon, his Surrey home, a wonderful piece of testimony to the strength, hardihood, and endurance of the old race of elephant hunters. The lad was not long in getting to work among the big pachyderms. His first elephant was a magnificent old bull, carrying long white perfect tusks, weighing 61lbs. and 58lbs. a piece. On his second day he brought down two more. Game was extraordinarily plentiful. Eight rhinoceroses were seen during one day, and eland, roan antelope, koodoo, waterbuck, impala, tessebey, zebra, buffalo, and other game were seen constantly. This was near the Umniati river. In this veldt Selous shot a fine white rhinoceros, a beast now all but extinct, with a forhorn measuring 3ft. 7in. in length. Selous did very well during his brief first season's hunting, having made a clear profit of £300 in three months, by the ivory he had shot and traded.

THE OLD FOUR BORE.

During his next hunting trip, Selous was nearly blown out of existence by the double charging of his gun by his native bearer. The cap had missed fire, but other guns having been discharged at the same moment, the Kaffir imagined that the weapon was empty. Hastily recharging it, he handed it back to his master. Shortly after Selous fired again at an elephant which he had previously wounded. The gun thus double charged—loaded, think of it! with two four-ounce bullets, and 34 drams of powder—exploded (though it did not actually burst) with fearful effect. Lifting Selous clean off the ground it sent him head over heels into the sand, disabled his right arm for months: the hammer cut deep into his cheek, leaving a life-long scar, and the stock was, by the violence of the impact, shattered to pieces. Flesh and blood, one would have thought, could have done no more that day, yet Selous stuck to his work, and although very shaky, stood up a little later to the wounded elephant charging straight down upon him. "He came on at an astonishing pace, and I heard only the 'whish whish' of the grass as his great feet swept through it." "A Hunter's Wanderings," by F. C. Selous, London; Bentley, 1881. Selous, although so shaky just before, was braced by the very imminence of the danger. "I think," he says, "I never held a gun steadier than on this occasion." He stopped the infuriated monster at twenty yards distance, but although sorely wounded the elephant turned off and escaped. This was an unlucky day for Selous. He brought down no elephant although twice he nearly lost his life. Earlier in the hunt a vicious cow charged him with a scream of rage, and all but caught him. "How I got away," he says, "I scarcely know. I bounded over and through thorn bushes, when in cold blood I should have judged impenetrable, but I was urged on by the short piercing screams which repeated in quick succession seemed to make the whole air vibrate and by the fear of finding myself encircled by the trunk or transfixed by the tusk of the enraged animal." After a hundred yards of this sort of things with the cow close at his heels and the hunted man only escaping her by dodging from side to side in his headlong flight, she left him. In those days when hunting on foot in bush country, Selous discarded trousers and wore only a flannel shirt. "After this chase," he continues, "I stood almost 'in puris naturalibus,' for my hat the leather belt that I wore round my waist and about three parts of my shirt had been torn off by the bushes and I doubt if there was a square inch of skin left uninjured on the front of my body." Well might his native hunters exclaim in their own tongue, "White eyes Sir!"—a Kaffir idiom for "What a narrow escape!"

BUFFALOES AND LIONS.

From Mashunaland, Selous wandered off in 1874 to the Zambesi Falls and the Chobi river, wherein a wild and every little known veldt he enjoyed wonderful shooting among all kinds of game. Buffaloes especially on the Chobi river, were encountered in immense herds. One day on the Daka river, south of the Zambesi, Selous and his hunting friend, Wood, killed 13 of these animals between them. This was done to secure a supply of dried meat for the trek home. His first lion was bagged during this expedition. "I saw two large lionesses" he says, "trotting front of me. Upon hearing me behind them they both stopped and standing broadside to me turned their head and looked towards me. Pulling in my horse, I jumped to the ground, upon which they started off again at a gallop. I fired at the hindermost one as she ran, and evidently struck her, for she threw up her tail, and gave a loud growl. All this time the other lioness was standing in the open, and I was just going to dismount and fire at her when turning towards me she trotted a few steps forwards, and then throwing her tail two or three times straight into the air came bounding forward growling savagely. Turning my horse's head, I pressed him to his utmost speed, closely pursued by the lioness. I do not know how near she got, but the loud purring growls sounded emphatically close..." She drew off, but charged again savagely, after which Selous finished her in two shots. She was a fine lioness in beautiful condition.

To revert to elephant hunting. Whether engaged in the pursuit of elephants, lions, or buffaloes, which may be accounted the most dangerous game in Africa, the hunter must of necessity, incur many risks. During his five and twenty years of life in the wilderness Selous had his full share of adventure and many a narrow escape. African elephants are by no means disposed to submit tamely to their persecutors. Accidents with them have been innumerable. Professor Wahlberg, years ago, while hunting between Lake Ngami and Walfisch Bay, was caught by a wounded and infuriated elephant and trampled to death. Mr. F.L. James, a noted sportsman, was killed in the same way in East Africa about a decade since. The Hon. Guy Pawney, a bold and accomplished sportsman, was slain in the same manner. Selous in his first hunting book, tells of a Matabele Zulu, with whom he had often hunted, who was absolutely torn to pieces by an elephant. This man, Quabeet, was hunting in Mashunaland, and while following a wounded elephant was pursued and caught by a huge tuskless bull, which with its trunk tore the unfortunate man literally into three pieces. The chest, with head and arms attached, wrenched from the trunk just below the breast bone, lay in one place, one leg and a thigh torn off at the pelvis at another, and the remainder at a third. "There is little doubt," says Selous, "that the infuriated elephant must have pressed the unfortunate man down with his foot or knee, and then seizing his trunk round his body wrenched him asunder.

AN ELEPHANT IN PURSUIT.

In one of Selous' greatest hunts on a certain September day of 1878 in Matabeland, when he and his friends, Clarkson, Wood and Cross, killed between them no less than 22 elephants, he underwent one of his narrowest escapes. He was riding this day an old horse in poor condition, this being his first experience of hunting these animals on horseback, when they came up with a magnificent troop of sixty or seventy elephants, of which Selous quickly shot four, the last of which nearly caught him and his tired nag. He now picked out a good cow and gave her a couple of shots. Putting a fresh cartridge into his rifle, and seeing that the cow was no more than thirty yards away and looking very vicious he turned his horse and moved off. The elephant charged but the horse was no dear but instead of springing away he merely started at a walk and was just breaking into a canter when the cow was upon them, "I heard two short sharp screams above my head," says the hunter, "and had just time to think it was all over with me when horse and all, I was dashed to the ground. For a few seconds I was half stunned by the violence of the shock and the first thing I became aware of, was a very strong smell of elephant. At the same instant I felt that I was still unhurt, as that though in an unpleasant predicament I had still a chance of life. I was, however, pressed down on the ground in such a way that I could not extricate my head. At last, with a violent effort I wrenched myself loose and threw my body over sideways, so that I rested on my hands. As I did so I saw the hind legs of the elephant standing like two pillars before me, and at once grasped the situation. She was on her knees, with her head and tusks in the ground, and I had been pressed down under her chest, but luckily behind her forelegs. Disengaging myself from under her, regained my feet and made a hasty retreat, having had rather more than enough of elephants for the time being. Few hunters indeed, have had a narrower escape of their lives than this Selous was by no means done for. He returned, found his horse, which was standing, poor brute, with a gaping wound from the elephant's tusk and quite useless for the time being, picked up and put into order his rifle and again went for the cow elephant which had so nearly terminated his career. With another shot he brought her down, and put another finished her. The horse, although very severely wounded, recovered under treatment and was well long a couple of months.

A FIGHTING BUFFALO.

Buffaloes, when wounded, are often extremely dangerous. They are sullen, revengeful brutes and many a disaster has happened with them. Selous has shot some hundreds of these animals and has had various unpleasant moments with them. One of these experience happened on the Nata River, Khama's Country, in 1874. Chasing a big savage looking old bull, and his gun having twice missed fire, the hunter was suddenly confronted by the angry beast, which, wheeling suddenly round in some mopani bush, came straight at his pursuer. Selous pulled trigger for the third time just as the grim brute was upon him, firing right in its face and digging his spurs deep into his horse's sides. "It was too late, for even as the horse sprang forward the old bull caught him full in the flank, pitching him, with me on his back, into the air like a dog. Man, horse and gun were scattered, and, lying on the ground at the mercy of the buffalo, Selous saw his unfortunate nag regain its feet and gallop away, with its entrails protruding in a dreadful manner from the wound inflicted by the buffalo's horn. The infuriated brute now stood within a few feet, glaring at the hunter prostrate in front of him, then suddenly with a grunt it made its rush again. "I threw my body," says Selous, "flat along the ground to one side and first avoided the upward thrust of his horns receiving, however, a severe blow on the left shoulder with the round part of it; nearly dislocating my right arm with the force with which my elbow was driven against the ground, and receiving also a kick on the instep from one of his feet. Luckily for me he did not turn again, as he most certainly would have done had he been wounded, but galloped clean away." The hapless wounded horse had to be killed on the spot.

Of all South African hunters, not even excepting that great sportsman Gordon Cumming, Selous has been most successful with lions. It is a mistake to suppose that lions are often tackled on foot singly handed even by the most experienced hunters. The man who undertakes this kind of sport must have nerves of steel and a stout heart. Even the Boers, great hunters and good shots though they are, seldom venture to attack a lion single handed. As a rule they treat these great carnivora and three or four going after a lion together kill it at a volley. That is a comparatively safe way of dealing with these animals. Selous, on the contrary, has preferred to encounter lions single handed and has had extraordinary success with them. One late afternoon in Mashunaland, in the year 1880, he encountered a troop of a lion, three lionesses and three cubs. Of these he shot the male, a magnificent black-maned beast, and two of the lionesses, the whole feat being performed in a few minutes with but four rifle bullets.

'SHOT

On the Mababe plain, Ngamiland, on a large open flat, where there was no escape or shelter, he tackled one June day a brace of male lions. He had the good fortune to vanquish them both, after an exciting encounter. Forthwith resuming a giraffe hunt in which he had been engaged, he galloped up to a fine cow and brought her down. On this same plain during the same season (1879) Selous and his friend Collison bagged a couple of lionesses and had a curious adventure on another occasion with yet two other lions. They had been shooting wildebeest and roseeby, and Selous had fired away all his cartridge; Collison still had four left, but had lost the fore-sight of his rifle so that the weapon was useless. Selous rode up to within sixty yards of the lions, but they were extraordinarily defiant, and one of them, a fine black-maned beast charged him, chased him fiercely for a long distance and actually got within ten yards of his horse's tail. Then the noble brute lay down on the middle of this great, bare, open plain. The two hunters, having met, now settled to do what they could with Collison's damaged rifle, and the lions having quietly resumed their way, went after them. The four remaining cartridges were of course useless in an unsighted rifle. Nevertheless they followed up the lions, and fired them off. Both lions remained extraordinarily defiant. The black-maned one especially repeatedly chased the hunters as they approached, and once all but caught Collison's horse. In the end the lion remained masters of the situation, and the sportsmen rode back to camp discomfitted. Selous has had some wonderful escapes from charging lions. Once, hunting on foot, he stopped one of these brutes only by smashing it dead at his feet.

No hunter of big game has enjoyed anything like the same length of career as Frederick Courteney Selous, one of the greatest and most courageous, and yet, withal, the most modest of all those daring souls who have sought adventure among African wild beasts. His career in the Southern half of the Dark Continent has endured not less than three and twenty years, and is probably even yet not fully completed. For the last few years Selous has travelled in search of sport in Asia Minor, Newfoundland, the Rocky Mountains, and Alaska, where he has succeeded in adding to his unrivalled collection many magnificent specimen of red deer, wapiti, moose, caribou, and others of the cervine race.

THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH INTERESTS DECLARED SAFE.

Speech by General Botha.

GRATITUDE FOR THE GRANT OF POWER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

General Botha, speaking at a Banquet given by the citizens of Pretoria, said that British interests were absolutely safe in the hands of the new Cabinet which was as zealous for the honour of the flag as any ministry could be.

Transvaalers, he said, were deeply grateful because they had been trusted in a manner which was unequalled in history. The Boers would never forget such generosity and the Cabinet would do itsbest to create a great and united Nation.

General Botha announced that he would attend the Colonial Conference.

He denied that the Government sought to cripple the mines or that the Boers would combine with the mine-owners to reduce the natives to servitude.

THE COLONIAL VOTE.

New Hebrides Convention Criticised.

CHINESE LABOUR CONTROVERSEY.

BOERS' LIBERAL TREATMENT RESENTED.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A recriminatory debate took place in the House of Commons yesterday evening on the Colonial Vote. The Opposition taunted the Government with sanctioning, in the New Hebrides Convention, worse conditions than those of Chinese labour, and charged the Government with gerrymandering in the Transvaal in the interest of the Boers who are now proved to be in no wise hostile to Chinese labour.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grey warmly responded upholding the New Hebrides Convention and rebutting the accusation of favouring the Boers. Sir Edward Grey strongly deprecated making the Chinese the cause of friction between the Transvaal and the Imperial Governments. The amendment to reduce the Vote was rejected by 283 votes to 107.

BULGARIAN PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

Murder by a Dismissed Official.

ANOTHER MINISTER WOUNDED

LONDON, MARCH 11

Telegrams from Sofia state that a dismissed Official shot and killed the Bulgarian Premier, M. Petkoff, as he was walking in a public garden.

The murderer also wounded M. Gennadieff, Minister for Commerce.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The death of M. Petkoff is a serious loss to the country, particularly in view of the present unrest in the Balkans.

M. Stancioff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assumes the Premiership.

The assassin is a man named Alexander Petroff, a minor ex-official.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Consideration of Stock Shortage.

DEPUTATION TO SEE MR. MORLEY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Mr. Morley will receive, at the India Office to-morrow, a Deputation of the Board of Indian Railways, with reference to the curtailment of funds for works and rolling-stock.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Treatment of the Electric Strike.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The French Chamber has passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government, by 378 votes to 68, in connection with intervention in the strike of the electricians.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Yesterday's discussion in the French Chamber resolved itself into a sharp contest between the Socialist Member Jaures and M. Clemenceau. The latter indignantly repudiated the theory of M. Jaures that the Government should have remained passive while Paris was in darkness. The citizens, he said, were exposed to cutthroats and robbers and therefore the Government sent military engineers to the electrical works.

The Newspapers emphasize the ever widening split between the Radicals and the Socialists.

PRINCE OF WALES' SONS.

Aspirants for the Navy.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Prince of Wales has announced that his eldest son goes to Osborne in May but that it is improbable that he will enter the Navy. The Prince of Wales however hopes that his other son will do so.

OBITUARY.

M. Casimir Perier.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

M. Casimir Perier, the ex-French President, is dead.

PROBLEMS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Position at the Hague.

NOT YET IN THE PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON. MARCH 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rees asked whether any decision had been arrived at regarding the provision of a Legislative Council for Central Africa, similar to that in East Africa.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that the Government were awaiting the reply of the Commissioner of the Protectorate. There was every prospect that such a provision would be made in the course of a few months.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Mr. Lynch, said that Germany had demanded a cash payment only, involving no political condition as compensation for the murder of a German Missionary in Persia.

Mr. Runciman, replying to Mr. Lousdale, said that the limitation of armaments was not included in the Programme of the Hague Conference, but the question of including it had since been considered.

He was unable to make any further statement until Russia issued the final invitation.

CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE.

President Roosevelt Complains.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Telegrams from San Francisco state that the Governor of California, in a message to the Assembly, says that President Roosevelt had complained to him that the action of the Legislature in excluding Japanese would have an unfortunate effect upon the President's efforts to secure the exclusion of Japanese labourers by peaceful agreement.

LATER.

The State Legislature of California has decided to abstain from any action in the Japanese question this session.

PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

One Case Reported.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A case of plague has occurred at Port Said.

CHEPAUK PALACE FIRE.

Total Destruction of Revenue Board Records.

ORIGIN YET UNDISCOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 12.

Yesterday's fire in the Board of Revenue Offices originated in the third story tower and extended northwards and upwards in this storey and to the three above it in which were stored a large quantity of Survey Records and original Survey Plans of villages in the Presidency. These are all destroyed, but copies are said to exist in the several District and Divisional Offices.

Three Clerks and one attendant belonging to the Survey Office, working in the stories containing the records of that office, were rescued with difficulty.

The fire started at about 2 p.m. yesterday and was not got under control till a late hour in the night. The fire-engines were requisitioned, but all were not working satisfactorily. A large force of police mustered with the Cheshires from the Fort.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It seems significant that a small fire broke out in the photographic section of the Survey Office last Friday.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party will leave Calcutta to-day, embarking on the "guide" at Chandpal Ghat (new pontoon) at 12-45 p.m. and transhipping to the "Hardinge" at Diamond Harbour.

The departure will be private.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

Inaugural Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will, on the 25th, instant preside at the Inaugural Meeting of the released Prisoners' Aid Society, the object of which is to aid released prisoners by helping them to obtain employment.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The Amir of Afghanistan is remaining for the present in Camp at Dhakka.

THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The Bishop of Lucknow proceeds to Europe on six months' leave in April, the Venerable Archdeacon Ford officiating during his absence.

BULLION IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Bullion purchased for Government coinage, from the 1st April 1906 to the end of January 1907, was valued at 2,104 lakhs of rupees; and rupees and small coins coined at the Mints during the same period were valued at 1,988 lakhs of rupees.

The net imports of gold during January 1907 were valued at Rs. 87·9 lakhs and of silver Rs. 154 lakhs.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE TROUBLE.

Meeting at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

An Extraordinary Meeting of the Local Committee of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Allahabad was held to consider the recent troubles in the M. A. O. College at Aligarh. The following Resolutions were passed :—

(1) That this Meeting hopes that the Commission appointed at Aligarh will not confine its enquiries on the immediate cause of the present trouble but will throughly investigate the nature of the relations between the students and the staff for some years past and their cause.

(2) That this Meeting is of opinion that three more members be chosen from amongst the Old Boys to be added to the Commission.

(3) That this Meeting is of opinion that in order to take the public into confidence, it is rightly desirable that two prominent Mahomedans, not being Old Boys or trustees, be also added to the Commission.

(4) That this Meeting hopes that the students will prove themselves worthy of the good name of their College and will not resort to improper means in seeking redress of their grievances.

(5) That this Meeting begs to offer its sincere thanks to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for the sympathetic way in which His Honor has dealt with the situation at Aligarh.

The *Pioneer* states that the proceedings of the Committee to hold a confidential inquiry into the causes and circumstances resulting in the dissatisfaction of the students of the M. A. O. College will commence on Wednesday the 13th at Aligarh.

Sahib Zala Aftab Ahmed Khan, owing to private business, has resigned his membership of the Committee and in his place Mr. Mohomed Rafiq, the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad, an old student and trustee of the College, has been appointed.

KARACHI CHAMBER REPORT.

Expansion in Trade.

ELECTION OF NEW COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 12.

The Report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for 1906, which was presented to the members at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber this afternoon records considerable expansion in the trade of Karachi, and present figures which reflected not only the increasing prosperity of Sind but also the Punjab of which Karachi is the Port. The total value of the sea-borne trade for 1906 amounted to Rs. 310,934,255 being in advance of nearly a crore and a half upon the figures for 1905, and six crores above the average total trade of the previous five years. As far as exchange of commodities with other countries was concerned this increase was wholly under imports, exports having decreased by Rs. 3,811,972. This decrease was chiefly under wheat and cotton.

The total wheat exports in 1906 amounted to 721,091 tons against 946,294 tons in 1905, and 1,318,091 tons in 1904, which was a bumper year.

But the wheat seasons of 1905 and 1906 were very similar, though the crop was large in the Punjab and sind.

Foreign exports were curtailed on account of scarcity in Rajputana and certain other parts of India. Prices were thus kept on a high level, and speculators stored largely, with the result that large quantities of wheat were retained in India. Exports of cotton show a decrease in the value of Rs. 7,631,187, owing to the great injury done by boll-worm to the crops in the Punjab.

Exports of rapeseed increased by over Rs. 56,00,000 and would have been even larger but for the keen demand from Bengal and the United Provinces, which drew large quantities from the Punjab.

Shipments of wool rose to Rs. 12,972,907—the highest figure on record,—and those of hides and skins to Rs. 11,346,246.

Imports were nearly a crore and three quarters, ahead of 1905 and reached the highest total on record of Rs. 14,76,65,792.

The result of this afternoon's ballot for the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for 1907-08 was as follows :—Hon'ble Mr. M. De P. Webb, C. I. E., Chairman ; Mr. A. Thole, Vice-Chairman ; Messrs. J. J. Dumale, W. L. C. Percy Jones, J Ellenger, L. B. Stephen, H. T. Robson, T. J. Stephen, and Captain H. F. E. Freelander, members.

NEW LIGHT FOR MANORA.

Port Trust's Application Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 12,

The Karachi Port Trust's application to Government asking for a contribution towards the cost of the proposed new flashing light at Manora has not met with success. The Government of India state they see no reason to alter their opinion that there is no real need for a light on Cape Monze and that they are unable to admit that if there were no light or only an inadequate one at Manora it would be necessary to place a light on Cape Monze and under these circumstances and in view of the provisions of the Karachi Port Trust Act 1886, they would not be justified making any contribution towards the cost of the proposed new flashing light at Manora and that the whole expenditure should, if incurred, be met by the Karachi Port Trust from the Port Trust funds alone.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Colonel Pennycuick Lloyd Mobbed.

TABLES TURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 12.

News from Jubbulpore states that Colonel Pennycuick Lloyd P. M. O., whilst out shooting in the district accidentally hit a native woman in the leg, one of the pellets breaking her skin, when he was surrounded by people of the village who took his gun away. On the headman appearing the gun was returned. He had a rupee only with him and gave it as compensation, but the villagers refused to allow him to go until he gave up his watch to be returned when he sent the sum demanded to the village.

The money was accordingly sent the next day, but marked and the place was surrounded by the police who arrested twenty-five men in possession of the marked money and took them to Jubbulpore where they were charged with being dacoits.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 12,

George O'Grady, who was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee with impersonating a police officer and with cheating, was to-day sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

RANJITSINGHJI'S INSTALLATION.

Interesting Ceremonies at Jamnagar.

THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 11.

The booming of guns at 5 o'clock announced that the Agent to the Governor of Bombay, attended by Captain Benthoven, Political Agent, Halar Prant, had left the Guest House for the Durbar. Mr. Fitzgerald was met at the entrance to the *shamiana*, where the Durbar was held, by the Jam Saheb, Major Beale and other Political Officers on duty, a salute of thirteen guns being fired as he alighted from his carriage, and a Guard of Honour presented arms. A procession was then formed, headed by the State Chobdars and the Dewan, and advanced to the "dais" on reaching which Mr. Fitzgerald took his seat on a chair to the right of the Chair of State and the Jam Saheb took his to the left. The others having taken their respective seats, the Agent to the Governor installed Ranjitsingji as the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and presented to him a congratulatory "Khirita" from His Excellency the Governor. In doing so, Mr. Fitzgerald made the following speech.

THE AGENT'S ADDRESS.

Your Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar,—The eventful moment of your installation as Chief of the Principal Jadeja State in this Province has arrived, and I consider myself fortunate in being privileged, on behalf of Government, to place Your Highness on the *Gadi* of your ancestors and to invest you with the powers of a First Class Chief in Kathiawar. You are the direct descendant of that Jam Raisinghji who ruled this State more than 250 years ago, and after a brief but brilliant reign met a soldier's death in a battle with Kutbudin at Shekhpat in 1664; and it is interesting here to remember, as evidence of the ancient connection existing between your house and the noble house of Jodhpore, that Raisinghji's son of Tanachi, after nine years of ceaseless struggle, owed his restoration to his father's throne to the intercession of that great Viceroy of Guzerat, Maharaja Jaswatsinghji of Jodhpore, whose line is represented here to-day by my distinguished friend Major-General Sir Partabsingh, Maharaja of Idar. (Cheers.)

Ever since those remote times the branch of the great Jadeja clan, to which you belong, members of the Sarodad house, descended from the gallant Falji of Bhanvad, have been distinguished for their personal courage, and through many troublous times have played a prominent part in the history of the State and the shaping of its fortunes. Times have changed, and you have won fame on a more peaceful field. Your reputation as a cricketer and as an athlete is world-wide, but in the making of it you have shown that you possess all the gift of the fine old Rajput race from which you are descended. I knew your grandfather Jhalamsingji, whose gallantry at the time of the Wagher Rebellion won for him the confidence and favour of Jam Vibhaji, and the high consideration of the Officers of the British Government. I knew your father Jivansinghji and esteemed him as the *beau ideal* of a Rajput gentleman, and I have known you since you were a little boy ever since you were designated as his heir by Jam Vibhaji. I have seen you tried by sore adversity, and have admired the pluck, the patience and the restraint with which you have met it; and I have no fear for your future. I am confident that, as in the past so in the future, you will bear yourself with wisdom and courage and to the instincts of a great ruling race. You have added the experience of a man of the world and the experience gained over a wide field in the West and on the East; but your long residence in England and your Western training have never diminished your people, and I feel that no Jam ever sat to rule this State better equipped for his task than you are.

It is customary on such an occasion as this for the Representive of the Government to read the young Chief a homily; but you are no boy on the threshold of man's estate, and I feel there is no need to warn you against flatterers, intriguers and sycophants. Your antecedents give me no reason to fear that you will be idle, luxurious or indifferent; and I am confident that you will not act hastily, without consideration, or on the impulse of the moment; but that you will always be just, and that you will ever be guided by a high sense of responsibility to your people. I trust that you may be spared to make your State the richest and the most prosperous. Ten sad years of plague, pestilence and famine have reduced it sorely, but the evidence of its great recuperative power, which the revenue collections of the current year afford, are as remarkable and encouraging to the administrator as the splendid endurance and stoutness of heart displayed by its population in their long adversity. The broad acres of the State comprise much fertile land; its waters include a pearl fishery of no small value, and its harbours are capable of great development. It will behove on you in the present financial circumstances of the State to proceed with caution at first; but, as your means permit, you should extend your Railway towards Dwarka. Irrigation, forestry, and the development of the magnificent harbour which you have at Salays, should claim your attention, and you should be strong to maintain, and lose no opportunity of extending, the reforms which were inaugurated during the period that the State was under the direct administration of the British Government. Be always careful of the various departments of your administration; employ the best men; pay them adequately; insist on efficiency, and do not be led by any mistaken feelings of kindness into retaining a bad man. Encourage your Judges to judge without fear or favour, and be ever watchful of your Police; for a bad or inadequately controlled Police may cause much misery to your people. Be liberal in your programme of Public Works and in the provision of Medical relief. Mix freely with your subjects; give ready audience to the humblest, ascertain the truth for yourself, and watch everything.

I will not detain Your Highness longer. You start on your career as a Ruler under the best auspices, and the news of your installation to-day will be welcomed all over the world. Here, your subjects acclaim you. Throughout the Native States of India the tidings will be received with great joy, and nothing but the shortness of the notice has prevented an assembly of Chiefs in this Durbar such as has never been seen in Kathiawar before. While in England, where you lived so long, there will be thousands who will rejoice that "Ranji" has come unto his own. I pray that the career, which starts with such promise and such universal good-will, may be long and prosperous, and that in the exercise of your powers you may ever have the help and guidance of God. (Loud applause).

The Agent then conducted the Jam Saheb to the chair of the State and seated him thereon. A salute of eleven guns was then fired, and while this was being done Major Beale delivered to His Highness the Seal of the State and the Keys of the Treasury.

THE JAM SAHEB'S REPLY.

His Highness then addressed the Assembly as follows :—

Mr. Fitzgerald,—You will permit me on this the most auspicious and noteworthy occasion in my life, first to express my warmest thanks to Their Highnesses and Chiefs who have so kindly graced this occasion by their presence. I cannot omit to state that they have each and all been uniformly kind to me in the past, but their past kindnesses and acts of friendship are simply intensified by their presence here to-day. You have been my life-long friend from childhood, and it is a strange coincidence, showing the Divine hand therein, that you were also Prant Officer at the time of my adoption by His Highness Jam Shri Vibhaji. By that act the whole aspect of my position and status in life was changed from that of the son of a Bhayad to that of heir to the *Gadi* and you are now carrying out, as it were, as head of the province, the final step that ought to come out from that act. It gives me great pleasure to know that I shall now have the benefit of your great experience and unique knowledge of this country and that I can always feel secure under your advice. I have also to request you, Mr. Fitzgerald, to kindly convey my hearty thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, who have been good enough to recognise my claim.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have just listened to a speech, which I call a memorable speech, from Mr. Fitzgerald. It recounts the old history of the State; the history of my family; my personal life; my adversities and experiences; as well as the vicissitudes thereof, in such happy and choice language that I am afraid I can make no adequate reply. I am proud, as a son of my father and a descendant of that illustrious Jam Raisingji, proud to admit that the same noble family of Jodhpur, who assisted the Jams 250 years back, shou'd continue to be the staunch friends and supporters of this State and myself.

Mr. Fitzgerald,—Your short narration of the history of the Sarodar family and of my reputation on the cricket field, and your kind reference to my grandfather Julam Singji, whom you rightly describe as an ideal Rajput, have touched me deeply. Your kind expressions about myself spring, I know, from a true heart, and your estimate of the deep and wide feelings of joy with which my installation as Chief has been received throughout India and Europe is, I hope and believe, to be all true But I am also aware that those expressions and feelings add immensely to my responsibilities, and I feel that a deep obligation lies upon me not to disappoint my friends of their estimates. In any case, while it will be vain to predict that my new career will add to my reputation, I can only say that I shall always endeavour to "play the game" in such a manner as not to lose whatever credit I have earned in another field. I only hope I shall be able to achieve that. In the second place I must thank all the ladies and gentlemen who have taken the trouble to come here at such short notice on this memorable occasion. To you, Mr. Fitzgerald, I can hardly express how deeply thankful I feel. I rely upon the good will of my people; the loyalty of my officials; and the kind advice and assistance of the British Government and its Officers. I must admit that with all my experiences in my past life I am now entering upon a page in my history which is new to me. I know it will be trying. I know I have to guard against various pitfalls to which a Chief is likely to be led by interested persons. I cannot afford to be idle, luxurious or indifferent; as that would involve injury not only to my personal interests but to the interests of the large population committed to my care.

Mr. Fitzgerald,—I am very thankful for the various suggestions you have made as to the different ways in which I can improve my State and its administration. The advice and suggestions are so rich, that I must keep them always before me and endeavour to act up to them. I know the State and people have suffered much from the three scourges mentioned by you. I only hope that we are now entering upon a better cycle of years. I hope to abide by the traditions of this State; in it I keep unswerving loyalty to the British Throne. In this connection I could not have a better man to set an example, which I should always look to act up to, than my esteemed friend, the famous Major-General Maharaja Partab Singh of Idar.

In conclusion I thank you, one and all, for your presence here to-day.

CLOSE OF THE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 12.

Last night a State Banquet was given in honour of the Installation in the *Shamiana* near the Guests' Camp. All the Native Chiefs present in Jamnagar and the European guests from different parts of Kathiawar attended. The Jam Saheb proposed the King Emperor Mr. Fitzgerald, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, proposed the health of the new Jam. His Highness replying thanked Mr. Fitzgerald once more and alluded to the valuable services rendered by Major Beale, the Administrator of Jamnagar, since the death of the late Jam Saheb Jassaji until yesterday, and for his excellent management, the work being discharged to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

After the banquet a grand display of fireworks was provided and the European guests left by a Special. Another Special conveyed the Cadets of the Rajkumar College to Rajkot. The Maharaja of Bhownagar left by a Special about 9 p.m., the Nawab of Junagadh leaving two hours earlier.

A Bidaigiri Durbar will be held this evening, after which the other principal guests will leave Jamnagar carrying with them many a happy remembrance and impression of a very brilliant Installation Durbar and the hospitability of new Jam Saheb Maharaja Ranjitsinghji.

LORD LAMINGTON'S MESSAGE.

The Jam Saheb received the following message from His Excellency Lord Lamington :—"Pray accept my hearty congratulations and wishes that to-day's Ceremony may be happily fulfilled and may mark the commencement of a wise, prosperous and prolonged rule. May the Almighty bless you."

Amongst the many congratulations on his installation, which Ranjitsinhji has received from all parts of the world and in all sorts of languages, was one in "Esperanto" from Dr. J. Pollen, the President of the British Esperantist Association, writing in the name of the Esperantists all over the civilized world and especially from those in Cambridge, where "Ranji" was so much beloved.

MI-CAREME SKATING CARNIVAL.

SKATERS could have been the only persons with any complaint to make about the Skating Rink last evening, and this on the ground that it was too popular. But for the ordinary public that is a recommendation. Every seat was occupied and behind every row of seats was a row, generally of two men standing, for the fancy dress carnival had attracted as many people as the Rink could hold. A great many of the dancers failed to appear in fancy dress, but they were by no means in the majority, and the dresses pretty, quaint and grotesque lent a lively air to a genial place. There was some little doubt as to the winners of several prizes, for the Committee, chosen from the spectators, voted equally on several occasions, but eventually the awards were successfully made and the applause with which the announcements were received proved that with the general critics they were entirely popular. Mrs. Chilton was attired in somewhat sombre colours, but wore by far the most effective dress as a Chinese equivalent to an Ayah while Miss Keudall as a Silver Queen was easily second best and won that prize. Three ladies tied for the least expensive and most effective costume and a final tie lay between a stamp costume and the Queen of Hearts, but the palm was given to the latter (Miss Parsons) on general grounds. Miss Lisenberg was adjudged the best lady Skater while the most effective costume for girls was given to the Younger Miss McAlpin who was really perfect as "Winter" though her sister as a "Sunflower" ran her close.

In the gentlemen's section Mr. Brown was easily first in the "Grotesque" section, dressed as a monkey carrying out the part by his action. For the most original costume the prize went to Mr. Faulkener, a "Weary Willie," while "Charles Surface" of Mr. Guest won the prize for the best dressed gentleman. Master Binks was given the best dressed boy's prize he being dressed as a native boy. A more enjoyable and amusing evening it would be hard to arrange and the management of the Rink are to be congratulated in the excellence of the arrangements and on the success which attended their idea of providing amusement in an off season.

MAHADEOGARH DAY.

Celebration at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, MARCH 12.

The 114th Mahrattas to-day celebrated the storming and capture of the Maharatta stronghold Mahadeogarh in 1882 by holding their annual Sports.

Colonel Mesee and officers of the Regiment "At home," and all Poona society were their guest.

THE Bremen correspondent of the *Times* writes on February 19 :—In honour of the jubilee of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which is being celebrated in Bremen this week, the boards of directors of that company decided to-day to vote 500,000 marks (£25,000) to their seamen's fund and 300,000 marks (£15,000) for division among the staff employed afloat and the workmen in Bremerhaven. At the same meeting a dividend of eight and a half per cent. was declared.

BERLIN LETTER.

PARLIAMENT AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

German Wine Growing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 22.

When the result of the recent Parlimentary elections was announced, some anxiety prevailed abroad lest the Imperial Government of Germany might find in the victory of the national parties a certain justification for a more active policy in its foreign relations. We are sure, however, that the speech from the throne with which the new Imperial Diet was opened will have had the effect even on the most pessimistically minded politicians to set them at rest on that score. A comparison with the Imperial speech at the beginning of the last session of the now defunct Reichstag must convince every unbiassed mind that the political situation has been much improved since the autumn of 1905. This change for the better is easily discernible from the more peaceful tone and the reassuring statements of the Emperor's speech of February 19th. This time the Kaiser was in a position to pronounce Germany's relations to all other powers as "good and correct", while fifteen months ago he could not view them in the same rosy light throughout. More convincing still is the fact that among the new proposals there is absolutely nothing that could by any means be construed as a sign of chauvinistic tendencies. There is no mention of any demands for the army or of enlarging the scheme of strengthening the navy. On the other hand there are legislative proposals that have for their presupposition the continuance, of the present peaceful situation. The German Emperor announced that he and his government will not be deterred by the millions of votes cast for the Social Democrats from working out the remaining acts of social legislation.

From the standpoint of the humanitarian theorist or the friend of a steady progress of civilisation one cannot fail to approve this intention. It may, however, be argued that by the long series of laws in favour of the labouring classes all industrial enterprizes in Germany are more heavily burdened than in any other state of the world. If they are required to bring further sacrifices, it appears only just that some compensation is offered in the way of reforming the present oppressive laws of the stock and produce exchanges as well as by other appropriate measures for facilitating commercial intercourse. It is to be hoped that these and other wishes of the Liberals will in future find more sympathetic consideration than heretofore. Such a desirable change of the spirit of the internal policy will, however, be possible only if the Liberals make up their mind to continue their political attitude of the last few months, when they were on tolerably good terms with the Conservative parties. Otherwise these parties and the Government would again be compelled to lean on the parliamentary support of the Centrists who still form the most numerous party in the Imperial Diet. It is a matter of experience that the tendencies of Liberalism have no chance of asserting themselves whenever the Government is obliged to find a workable majority by a combination of the Conservative and Roman Catholic parties. It is satisfactory that immediately after the opening of the new Diet

THE LIBERALS HAVE SHOWN MORE POLITICAL INSIGHT

than on former occasions. They have given a hand to make the Conservative member, Count Stollberg, president of the whole house though it was clear enough that not a few Radicals felt little inclination to vote for a candidate whose extreme Tory views were so notorious. Thus it came to pass that the Count got a clear majority of 50 over the representative of the Centrists; how severe the contest was is easily seen from the fact that there never was such a full attendance in any meeting of the German Diet as on this occasion of electing the President.

From this proportion of the votes we get a clear idea of the transformation that was brought about in the distribution of seats by the recent elections. On December 13 h, national parties were beaten in a fair test of strength; on February 20th they had a majority of 50 over their combined opponents. It seems only a difference of 60 votes, but in an assembly of only 397 members such an increase is already decisive.

The result of this election of the Speaker is moreover, a conclusive argument against the boasts of the Centrist party that they have not suffered any thing by the result of the recent election. For nearly 12 years in succession it was always the candidate of the Centrists who was successful in the competition for filling the important post of a President of the whole house; they could mostly boast that their representative had got an overwhelming majority and that occasionally he was chosen "nemine contradicente." This time the Centre party made a special effort to prove that owing to their numerical strength the Diet could not dare elect a President outside of their ranks.

The majority of the members have shown courage enough to disprove the contention. Thereby not only the defeat of the Centre party has been so decisive, but the desireable co-operation of the Liberal and Conservative party groups has been most happily inaugurated.

THE VINTAGE OF 1906.

Now that the official returns of last year's grape-gatherings are at hand, we may well see that the reports of unparalleled damage to the German winegrops were greatly exaggerated. The truth is that only in the district of Wiesbaden and in the Grand-duchy of Hesse the appearance of Peronospora caused such enormous shortages, while all along the Moselle river it has been a splendid year as regards both the quantity and the quality of the vintage. It is especially the excellent quality of the wine that accounts for the big figure of the value of last year's gatherings, viz., nearly one million £ against £ 810,000 in 1905, in spite of the fact that the volume of last year's wine remains by over a million gallons behind the measure of 1905. Nay, even the famous wine-year of 1904 is, as regards average value, beaten by the last returns; for every hectare (2½ acres) of the cultivated vineyards yielded about £ 3 5 sh. against £ 2 18 sh. in 1904, and against £ 2 2 3 sh in 1905. It is especially in the district of Troves that the returns are most satisfactory. The quantity of the grape-gatherings has more than doubled in this district, while around Coblenz the higher value of this year's harvest is entirely due to better quality. On the whole, the production of 1906 proves quite superior as far as Moselle wines are concerned, while the Rhenish wine of last year is very scarce (and somewhat below the growth of 1904 in quality, as well.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS METEOROLOGIST.

Professor Wilhelm von Bezold whose death in his seventieth year occurred in Berlin on February 17th belongs to the very limited circle of meterologists who made an epoch as well by their scientific discoveries as by their organizing an efficient system of meteorological stations for the practical wants of every-day life.

His principal merit was, the organisation of a system of meteorological stations that were sure to record every phenomenon worth knowing of and to notify it immediately to the central office of the meteorological service. It was the model that he had created in Bavaria that induced the authorities in Prussia to call him to Berlin in 1885 and to give him at once a chair in the University and to the directorate of the Meteorological Institute of the Kingdom. For the last 22 years of his life Professor von Bezold thus built up the much admired system of the Prussian State system of practical Meteorology. The foundation of the Potsdam observatory of magnetic currents in the atmosphere and the utilisation of aeronautics for meteorological purpose, as carried on at Tegel, are a permanent monument of his career as a Prussian government official. Such exclusively State-managed system of meteorological stations for observations of all kinds exist at present, besides in Germany, only in the United States, Russia and Japan. For all of them the Bavarian system as organized by Bezold during his stay in Munich from 1868 to 1885 has been more or less the closely followed model.

L. ASCH.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CLERGY.

Protest of "THE EXTREME AND IRRECONCILABLE SECTION."

THE following is the text of a protest which was presented to the Bishop of Bombay the day after the delivery of His Lordship's charge in S. Thomas' Cathedral, on February 6th. It was signed by eighteen of the Clergy, both Chaplain and Missionary, no canvassing having taken place, and several clergy subsequently expressing regret at the omission of their names. At the Bishop's urgent request the publication of this protest was delayed until after his Charge had appeared in print. Read in connection with his Lordship's assertion that he has "won the confidence of all except an extreme and irreconcilable section" it is interesting :—

Bombay, 7th February 1907.

To the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Bombay

We the clergy of your Lordship's Diocese, whose names are given below, with great respect for your Lordship's office, and recognising our solemn vows at our ordination to reader to our Bishop due "canonical obedience" "in all things lawful and honest," desire to make the following protest :

1. Your Lordship has in your Visitation Charge, dealt with certain matters of doctrine and ritual, and, in doing so, has gone further in your directions, we believe, than any other Bishop in the Anglican Communion.

2. Your Lordship has admitted in your charge that though you have enquired of all the Lay Trustees in the Diocese, in no single case has any complaint about the conduct of the services reached you.

3. Your Lordship has expressed what you believe to be the teaching of the Church of England on the Holy Eucharist and has given certain directions based on that view. If the formularies of the Church of England are patient of that interpretation they are also patient of another interpretation, and to found a number of directions on one interpretation, and practically to condemn the other, which has never been condemned by the Church of England, does not seem to us just.

4. We recognize that your Lordship has power to inhibit a priest for not obeying the directions you have given founded upon that interpretation, and we know also that there is no Court in India to which a priest can appeal.

5. We desire to express our regret that in dealing with matters of ritual, your Lordship has made no difference between cases of long established use, now between European and Indian congregations, although their different needs, habits and institutions have always hitherto been recognised in this Diocese.

His Lordship when requesting suspension of the publication of the foregoing protest, expressed himself ready to receive a further representation afterwards. Accordingly the following was prepared and sent to the Bishop last week :—

Bombay, March 1,

To the Right Reverend,

The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Your Lordship,

We have now carefully read and considered your Lordship's Charge, and respectfully inform you that our feelings with regard to it as expressed in our previous protest remain unchanged, and we consider the language of our protest fully justified.

We do so on the grounds :—

The statement in your Charge Part Third, Sections IV, V, and VI, on pages 34, 35 and 36, on which you claim to base your condemnation of us, represent a teaching which none of us have ever given or could give, and we are quite at one with your Lordship in desiring that such strange doctrines should be banished from your Diocese. We do hold and teach the doctrine of the Real Presence and the Eucharistic Sacrifice as set forth in the formularies of the Church of England and such of her divines as Cosin, Overall Ambrose, Land, Keble, Pusey, &c.; and also teach the adoration due to the Presence of Christ in the Holy Communion as taught by Keble in his treatise on Eucharistic Adoration. This is the teaching we have given since our Ordination, which we believe to be the teaching of the Church of England, and we cannot but believe that you have condemned us under a mistaken apprehension of what our teaching really is. If it is the duty of a Bishop to drive away false doctrine from his Diocese, it is surely much more his duty that he should not accuse the clergy of his Diocese falsely, and allege that they teach a doctrine which they do not. We feel sure you will recognize it to be your duty to make known as publicly as your charge was made known that the clergy you condemn deny that they teach the doctrine you impute to them.

As you have the assurance that the teaching on which you ground your instructions is repudiated by us we trust that you will see your way to rescind certain directions you have based upon it.

We feel in duty bound to state definitely that if, in spite of what we have written above, your Lordship insists upon our compliance with the directions (1) as to excluding baptised children from the Eucharist; (2) as to no celebration of the Holy Eucharist without three communicants, we have no option but to refuse obedience.

Until we know your intention with regard to these two matters it would be fruitless to enter into any discussion of other points at issue between ourselves and your Lordship.

[* It is right to state that the Bishop has taken exception to the fact that only one of the signatures to the last representation was in autograph. Steps are being taken to meet the Bishop's wishes on this point.]

THE BISHOP'S VIEWS.

The Bishop has addressed the following letter to a contemporary in reply to an article previously published setting forth the views taken by one [redacted] in the diocese.

Had the present issues before the Church of England as a whole not been so serious I doubt whether I should have taken notice of such an obviously "exparte" attack on me as your to-day's issue contained from the hand of some anonymous correspondent. It is an appeal to passions and prejudices which are only to easily moved at a time of religious excitement, and an appeal based upon mis-statements and omissions, which are wholly misleading For this reason I feel justified in asking you to be kind enough to find room in Tuesday's paper for this reply and to give it the same prominence which you gave to that of your anonymous correspondent.

The absolutely misleading nature of your correspondent's letter is at once laid bare by one simple fact; from the first word to the last of his letter he makes no single reference to that which is the key to the whole situation, I mean the Royal Commission appointed in 1904 to inquire into these very matters, the unanimous report which was the result of the inquiry and the issue by his Majesty of letters of business to Convocation to deal at once with the very serious condition of affairs in the Church of England.

My action is compared with that of Bishops in the past; I am accused of having deliberately singled out one section in the Church for attack; of being partial and bigoted and a disturber of the peace, &c., &c. My reply, is simply this. "Read carefully and verbatim the Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline; read carefully and verbatim the whole of that part of my visitation charge which deals with the subject of irregularities and illegalities in the Church of England; read carefully and verbatim the recent debates in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, especially the speeches in the Upper House of the Primate and of the Bishops of London and Winchester, and I am bold to say that on fair-minded person who has done this will take that view of my conduct which is held up to obloquy in the columns of to-day's "Times of India."

Most unwillingly must I further justify my

us, some of them in common use: the ceremonial use of incense, of holy water, and of crucifixes; the observation of the "Black Letter Days" of "All Souls" and "Corpus Christi"; the "Adoration of the Blessed Virgin Mary"; "requiem" services for the dead; the illegal pictures and service known as the "Stations of the Cross"; the "Blessing of Palms"; and in the office of Holy Communion, the ceremonial mixing of the water with wine, pauses for the silent recitation of parts of the "Canon of the Mass" rejected by the Reformers, wafers stamped with "Cross" or "agnus" or "crucifix," the ceremonial use of the "Lavabo" and of the Sign of the Cross over the Elements and Communicants, the "Elevation" of the Consecrated Elements, "prostrations" or "genuflexions" before them, the "sanctus bell." It is also a fact that some of the Clergy, taking advantage of my sanction of reservation for the sick but wholly ignoring the conditions under which I gave it, never communicate the sick according to the prescribed office in the Prayer Book.

To my mind, one of the worst of the abuses connected with the teaching implied in most of these things is the retention of bodies of unconfirmed children for the express purpose of impressing on their minds that particular form of sacramental doctrine which the Prayer Book distinctly repudiates and which the Royal Commission report has emphatically condemned; for it is exactly the same teaching as is condemned in the practice of Reservation for Adoration, a practice which all the Bishops, including those of London and Oxford and Birmingham, have done and are now doing their utmost to stop. In a word, what is forbidden in the case of adult communicants is becoming a common practice with unconfirmed children. I rejoice if I am the first Bishop to call attention to this most objectionable custom; that I am well within my rights to forbid it I am prepared to defend; for, apart from the doctrine which it involves, it is an absolute innovation within the memory of many of us; it is uncatholic and unhistorical; it has no vestige of authority and I am convinced that not a tenth part of the parents of our scholars have any idea of what the practice really means. In the last report it is the Bishop who is in "loco parentis" to all the "faithful" in the Deocese, both children and adults; it is he who is their "Father in God" the clergy represent him and the teachers work under him and he is the person responsible to God for what is done in tha Church. I have acted and I still act under the fullest sense of the responsibility.

As to the misrepresentation which your correspondent makes of my teaching with regards to the Sacramental Presence of Our Blessed Lord, I cannot enter into that subject in any detail in the public press. I have given chapter and verse in my Charge for what the Church of England teaches and for what I hold; and I must once more refer your readers to a careful consideration of what I have said in my charge on this subject, and also to the report of the Royal Commission.

With regard to the communities which have for some years been working in this Diocese I must say a few words. I have ever been amongst the first to acknowledge what the Deocese owes to their devoted work. But this does not carry with it an approval of some of their practices and the time has come when it is my duty to interfere with one or more of these, as far as the children under their charge and the services of the Church of England are concerned. With the teaching they give in school I have not attempted to interfere. I have not taken any action with regard to the actual Communities themselves—their churches, chapels or schools—beyond requiring that the unconfirmed children under them may, at the close of the ante-Communion, be withdrawn from the actual celebration of Holy Communion. The only action I have taken has been in the case of the Frere Fletcher School and the St. Mary's School, Poona, and that action has been forced upon me. In both cases the Sisters in charge, acting under their respective Superiors, told the Chaplains that they should disobey my orders. One of the Chaplains was in complete agreement with me; the other, though not in agreement with this requirement, very properly promised obedience to me as his Bishop and he was in this supported by both his Church trustees. Is it conceivable that Church order and discipline can be maintained if religious Communities, however valuable their work, claim the right to challenge both Bishop and Priest in charge, and openly defy them in a matter closely affecting the religious observances of the school children in the services of our Parish churches? Your correspondent speaks of the possible expulsion of High Churchmen from the Diocese. No one will regret more than I shall myself their withdrawal from their work if they elect to withdraw, especially over a matter which is a clear accessory to the celebration of Holy Communion and not an essential, but in defence of a principle so vitally affecting the life of the Church, I am bound to make it plain at whatever cost that such claims are wholly impermissible.

There is another misrepresentation which must be corrected: it is in reference to my direction that the rubrics must be obeyed as to the requisite number of communicants. I have good reason for laying that down as a rule; but I told the clergy in my charge that I was prepared to listen to anything they might wish to say to me if they found difficulty in carrying out my orders. In this matter I have had more than one application to give "dispensation" and I have done so under exceptional circumstances. I am perfectly prepared to consider other similar cases.

Yet another, even if more excusable, misrepresentation. The expression "force of official order" has nothing whatever to do with Government. Such a thing was not even in my mind, as I have explained to several of the clergy. It had reference solely to the right inherent in my "office" to give certain orders and to ask for loyal compliance with them from a body of men who have taken an oath of Canonical obedience to their Bishop. I have no intention whatever of applying to Government to enforce my orders even if I had the right to do so which probably I have not.

Again, the case of the Chaplain who was compelled to read a notice under protest and against his conscience is equally misleading and fictitious. The clergyman, already referred to, who was not in agreement with me as to the order but was willing to give me his obedience, applied, to me for directions when he was threatened with defiance on the part of the community in charge of his school. I told him I was in his hands; I would either come to the Church myself and make a statement, or I would write a statement for him to read, or I would leave it to him to deal with situation himself. He chose the second alternative and I at once wrote a statement with which he was perfectly satisfied. I am glad to say it was not necessary to read the statement at all, as I visited the community myself and explained what the result of disobedience would be. The children did not appear in Church.

In justice to another section of my clergy, of whom I made demands quite as unacceptable as those represented by your correspondent, I am bound to say that they are loyally carrying out those demands. Also many of the clergy for whom your correspondent would, I suppose, claim to speak, have accepted my decisions and are complying with them. For the rest, I have, I believe, left the so-called "Catholic" section of my Clergy almost, if not quite, everything which they regard as either essential or valuable in the administration of Holy Communion, e.g. vestments, the mixed chalice, reservation and the wafer; subject, of course, to certain conditions which may easily be complied with and which safeguard them from certain abuses with which they have too often been associated. Some of these concessions are of questionable legality; but I regard them as permissible under the exceptional climatic conditions of the Church in India. This is fair proof, if proof is needed, that it is not my wish to unduly shackle liberty of conscience; but there is a point at which liberty degenerates into the license of self-will; and when that point is passed it would appear that all reasonable government is at an end.

I have expressed my very sincere sympathy with those whom I have felt bound to ask to alter their "use" and there I must leave it.

I think I have said enough to show the true aspect of affairs. I am in a position of peculiar difficulty in this Diocese. But that will not make me shrink from doing what I believe to be my duty. If a Bishop may be allowed to have a conscience like other people, he is surely bound by the most solemn vows at his consecration to have regard to it. This I am endeavouring to do to the best of my ability—as before God. If a Bishop's authority is to be of any force, he must consider what orders when orders are necessary, it is his duty to give, and he must abide by them. I accept that responsibility.

Wise men know how easy it is under excitement to foment agitation, fulminate memorials, call indignation meetings and enlist public sympathy under pretexts which are really beside the mark; that every effort in this direction will be made now I have too much reason to fear. Of course, work must suffer temporarily, but that is in God's hands. I want peace as much as any man, but not "peace at any price"; my duty is to my mind perfectly clear, and I intend to do it, showing at the same time all the consideration I possibly can to every section of my clergy. I have stated my case, and shall say no more. I leave it to all loyal Churchmen to stand by me or not as their consciences may direct.

Bombay, March 11. W. R. BOMBAY.

CANON G. H. LANDER, Vicar of St. Cyprian's Liverpool, has accepted the offer of the Bishopric Victoria, Hong Koug, in succession to the late Bishop Hoare.

Fiorilina:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilina sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Fiorilina" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet delicacy of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road London

LORD LAMINGTONAT LODGE "RISING STAR."

LORD LAMINGTON, in his capacity of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, visited last evening the premier native Lodge in this presidency, Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," for the purpose of making a presentation on behalf of the Lodge, to Mr. K. R. Cama, one of the Past Masters, of a Masonic Jubilee Volume edited by Mr Jivanji Jamsetji Modi in commemoration of Mr. Cama's golden jubilee as a Mason. Dr. Dosabhoy C. Sethna, the Master of the Lodge, presided, and there was a large attendance of members belonging to different Lodges under both the Scottish and English Constitutions. The Lodge was duly opened at 6-30 p.m., when the minutes of the last regular meeting and the report of the standing committee were read and adopted.

Dr. Dosabhoy C. Sethna, a Master of the Lodge, thanked H. E. Lord Lamington for his presence and offered him their warmest and heartfelt thanks for his kindness in consenting to preside at the presentation that evening. This evidence of His Excellency's interest in Masonic matters gave the greatest encouragement to them all, and added *eclat* to the present occasion. They had gathered there that evening to do honour to a very worthy and distinguished Mason, to whom honour was justly due, on the completion of his Masonic jubilee of fifty years, which took place on the 24th August 1904. An emergent meeting of the Lodge was held on the proper day, and a resolution was passed, congratulating Mr. K. R. Cama on the occasion. The Lodge then desired to celebrate his jubilee in a befitting manner; but Mr. K. R. Cama, with the self-abnegation and simplicity of mind which have always characterised him, expressed his wish that the event should be commemorated in a more useful manner, namely by issuing a Masonic Jubilee Volume, which would benefit the members of the Craft generally. The editing of the volume was kindly undertaken by the then secretary of the Lodge, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji J. Modi. The Worshipful Master said he considered it his good fortune that the volume was ready during his period of office, and they had met that evening to perform a two-fold duty. The members rejoined that His Excellency had kindly undertaken to present the volume, which came from the Craft in general as a mark of appreciation of Mr. K. R. Cama's valuable Masonic services, and the address which comes from this Lodge in particular. Before he read the address, he thought it would not be out of place to give a short account of the Masonic career of Mr. K. R. Cama. This Lodge, which was in the sixty-third year of its existence, commenced its work from 15th December 1843 under a warrant bearing that date. The first Indian gentleman who, from this side of India, was initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, was a Parsee the late Mr. Manekji Cursetji. This Lodge was the first Indian Lodge ever established under a European constitution in the whole of India, or for the matter of that in all Asia. Mr. Cama had been a paying member of the Lodge for the last fifty-four years, a unique instance and the first of its kind in the annals of Freemasonry in India, and also in all Asia. The first Mason who, one year previously saw his fifty years of Masonic life, was also a child of their Lodge and was now its honorary member, namely Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Fifty-three years ago on the 24th August 1854, Mr. Cama was initiated into Freemasonry by the then Master of the Lodge, Dr. M. O'Mealy. He rose to the higher offices, and was installed in the Eastern chair as Master of the Lodge for 1860—62, the ceremony having been performed by the provincial Grand Master of Western India, the late Dr. G. Ballingall. The able manner in which Mr. K. R. Cama discharged his duties as Master led to his re-election for the succeeding year. On the day of his retiring from the Eastern chair, he presented the Lodge with the large folio volume of the sacred Zend Avesta by Professor Westergaard, which Lodge had been using it for the last fifty-three years. Mr. Cama's connection with the Grand Lodge dated from June 1863, when he was appointed Provincial Grand Steward of the then Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In 1864, he was appointed Grand Secretary; and in investing him, Mr. R. L. Barton, barrister at law, the then Provincial Grand Master, paid a high tribute to his zeal and devotion to the cause of Freemasonry. The present grand committee in connection with the Grand Lodge owed its establishment to Mr. Cama, who suggested its formation in March 1864, to increase the strength and efficiency of the Grand Lodge; the suggestion was immediately taken up, and since then Mr. Cama had been a permanent member of the Grand Committee. Since its establishment, the Provincial Grand Lodge had no bye-laws for its government. This was pointed out by Mr. Cama and a Committee was appointed to draw up the same. At a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 23rd December 1865, the Committee presented the draft bye-laws, which owed their existence to Mr. Cama. In 1868, Mr. Cama was appointed Substitute Provincial Grand Master, and presided as such at a meeting of the Grand Lodge held in June 1869. It was the first time that a Parsee and an Indian presided in a Grand Lodge. In June 1873, Mr. Cama was appointed the president of a Sub-Committee to arrange the necessary formalities for the admission of Hindus as Masons under the Scottish banner. He received the Installed Master's degree which was introduced under the Scottish Constitution.

In 1875, he was appointed, together with Sir Henry Morland and Mr. Makintosh Balfour, a trustee of the general charity fund of the Grand Lodge. In 1876 Mr. Cama was made Honorary Depute Grand Master. He was the first Indian Grand Master Depute of the Scottish Grand Lodge; and during a few months' absence of the Grand Master, the late Sir Henry Morland, he had full charge of the Grand Lodge of India, a unique honour. He had also the honour of being the first Indian Grand Superintendent of Scotch Royal Arch Masonry in India, being re-elected three times in succession at the end of every five years. He was the leading light of the Jamshedi Nasroz Masonic Festival Committee, and delivered learned discourses in connection with the festival. Mr. Cama is the author of several pamphlets on Masonry. In his capacity of Grand Master Depute he paid official visits to many Lodges outside Bombay and also assisted in the consecration of several Lodges the last being Lodge "Coronation" at Khendwa.

Dr. Dosabhoy, the Master, then read the address to Mr. Cama, which was signed by the Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and the Secretary of the Lodge. It referred to his valuable services to the Lodge and to Freemasonry.

At the request of the Wor. Master, Mr. Jivanji Modi gave a brief account in connection with the editing of the Masonic Jubilee volume, to which papers had been contributed by Masons in this country, Europe, and America.

At the request of the Master, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, the Director of Ceremonies, presented Mr. K. R. Cama to His Excellency the Grand Master, who, with some eulogistic remarks, made over to Mr. Cama the address and the Masonic Jubilee volume. Mr. Cama than made an appropriate reply, expressing his heart-felt acknowledgments for the great honour done him; and with a vote of thanks, proposed by the Master, to His Excellency Grand Master for his kindness in attending the meeting and making the presentation, the proceedings terminated shortly before 8 p. m.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late, great tempest in a teapot is created by many vernacular papers in Bombay, but notably by the Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati papers against the so-named Caucus in connection with the last Justices Election, the majority of such papers is either owned or conducted by the Parsis. I may ask, whether these papers had taken keen interest and warm enthusiasm, which they now show for the Local Self-Government and Sir Phirozshah Mehta, had there been any *Hindu* gentleman possessing the same sort and amount of abilities as Sir Phirozshah does? Had many of the Gujarati and Anglo-Gujarati papers balled out for the privileges of the Local Self-Government, which they now think to have been encroached upon? Thoughts of the Hindus are, many a time, kept in the back ground by many Gujarati and Anglo-Gujarati papers in Bombay. Is it not pitiable, that, there is not a single daily Gujarati or Anglo-Gujarati paper here, which is purely owned and conducted by the Gujarati Hindus, in order, tha their interests may be depicted in the truest colours possible? I hope the Gujarati Hindus will open their eyes.—Yours, &c.,

A GUJARATI HINDU.

A CRY OF LIFE.

Love, love, the trembling echoes rang,
And past the plains all wet with dew,
It swept across the dust stained hills,
To where the dawn is breaking through.

2

Tears, tears, thus sighs the weeping soul,
As through the trees the sad wind wailed,
And shrieking bore life's sobbing cry,
To where all mystery is veiled.

3

Death, death, the human chord of pain,
Comes crashing o'er the strings of strife,
And bearing onward, lost to sight,
One page torn out, our mortal life!—

M. DE VERE.

SPORTING NEWS.

SCHOOL GIRLS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final tie in the Girls' Athletic Association Tournament was played off last evening on one of the Elphinstone College Courts before a fairly large number of people interested in the Schools. Five schools entered for this Tournament, two of which came all the way from Ahmedabad and Khandalla.

Two local schools however remained in to meet in the final round this afternoon viz., the Cathedral High School, represented by Miss Phyllis Baker and Miss Vera Graham, and the Byculla Scottish High School, and after a very exciting tussle, the Cathedral Girls out-classed their opponents and gained a most popular victory. Mrs. Batty congratulated the winners and presented the happy ones with the trophy. Though there is ample room for improvement the playing form of the girls was very creditable all things considered, and those responsible for the coaching of the teams deserve much credit for their pains. Special mention should be made of Mr. Bennett who is responsible chiefly for the sensational win of the Cathedral Girls.

The general impression of the Anglo-Indian school girl is not always a favourable one. She is said to be far behind her sister at home in some things, but those who have had the pleasure of witnessing the Tennis Tournament which has just concluded have been afforded an opportunity of seeing for themselves what our girls out here can do in the way of sport, if properly taken in hand and trained. The climatic conditions under which we exist in India are not conducive to any kind of violent exercise, but such mild forms of sport as Tennis, Badminton and Croquet, can easily be indulged in, and should form part and parcel of a girl's education in India.

SECUNDERABAD SPORTS.

The Novices' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 11.

The rapid advance of the hot weather has compelled the directorate of several sporting events pending a finalty, to hasten conclusions. The result was that the same evening has been fixed to decide quite a multiplicity of events.

Secunderabad is a station of vast distances and when miles separate the venue of any event it is an extremely difficult matter, to put it mildly, for a correspondent to do full justice to the play proceeding at different places at one and the same time.

This evening is typical of the exigencies of the situation. Four Pole matches in the Novices' Tournament were fixed to come of at 4-30 p. m., two on the new ground in Begumpett and two on the ground of the 13th Hussars at Bolarum. Owing however to the Manchesters unavoidably scratching at the last moment, three matches only were played off on the new ground referred to. The Royal Artillery tried conclusions with the Royal Fusiliers. The teams were as follows:—

The Gunners—Mr. T. Carlyon; Mr. A. P. Heneage; Colonel A. Stokes; and Captain H. F. Stopford (back).

The Fusiliers—Mr. J. G. Cope; Mr. E. H. Nicholson; Mr. W. P. H. Hill and Captain G. M. Lee (back).

A few minutes play disclosed the fact that the Fusiliers team was out-matched. It lacked combination and hung too long on their strokes, thus affording innumerable openings to their more active opponents. For the winners, Col. Stokes and Captain Stopford played an excellent game. On conclusion, the score was:—Royal Artillery, ten goals and three subsidiaries, and the Royal Fusiliers, two goals.

The Umpires were our new Cantonment Magistrate, Major Wake, and Major Taylor of the 13th Hussars. Colonel Stanton and Officers of the Fusiliers were "At Home" and their splendid Band was in attendance.

On the ground of the 13th Hussars the 2nd Queen's Own Rajputs Light Infantry faced the Hussars' "A" team. The former team comprised Mr. J. A Collum; Mr. J R. Landale; Mr. L. C. Wagstaff and Mr. H. B. S. Stevenson (back). And the latter, Mr. P. D. Knight; Capt F. G. Bayley; Mr. S. R. Wybrants and Major E. W. Denny (back). The Rajputs proved to be no match for the Cavalry men who won by ten goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

In the second match, the Hussars' "B" team played the 33rd Light Cavalry. Mr. W. H. Eve; Mr. J. G. Ree; Mr. C. Steele and Major A. Symons, back represented the former, while the latter consisted of Major F. Parsons; Mr. F. G. Willoughby; Mr. W Ferris and Major Fitz J. Edwards (back). This game was more exciting as the teams appeared to be on the whole very evenly matched, and after the second chukker it was extremely doubtful which would win. The Light Cavalry men, however, eventually got the lead and ran out victors by four goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

The 20th Deccan Horse furnished both the Umpires in the persons of Major Macquoid and Lieut. Worgan. Colonel Pedder and Officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home" to their friends, and in spite of the complixity of engagements for the evening, a good number were present.

THE "LAVER" CUP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 12.

To-day, the Manchesters played "A" team of the 13th Hussars in the "Laver" Cup Hockey Tournament on the Sappers' Parade ground. The match was very evenly contested and long hung in the balance. The Infantry men, however, eventually won by one goal to nil.

CALCUTTA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

At the Tennis Championship, Atkinson beat Kalberer by 8—6 and 6—1, and Atkinson now meets Warden in the finals of singles and doubles.

Beachcroft and Cobbold beat Hewlett and Hutchinson by 6—4 and 6—4.

Baumgartner and Wilson beat Serger and Ernsthausen by 2—6, 6—2 and 6—0.

Carr and Shallow beat Sen and Dey by 2—6 6—2, and 7—5; and Morgan and Oakley beat Captain Knowles and Knowles by 8—6 and 6—2.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* dated London the 9th of March gives the following as the results in the fourth round of the English Association Football Cup:—

EVERTON AND CRYSTAL PALACE ...A Draw

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY	1
LIVERPOOL	0
WOOLWICH ARSENAL	2
BARNSLEY	1
WEST BROMWICH ALBION	3
NOTTS COUNTY	1

OPENING OF NILGIRI SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 12.

The Nilgiri Season has begun and visitors are coming in daily. This afternoon Her Excellency Lady Lawley arrived at Ootacamund; His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is expected on the 22nd, and His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley on the 10th proximo.

UMBALLA RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 12

It rained on and off all day yesterday, yet all to-day the place has been enveloped in a shroud of dust. This did not prevent a very large gay assemblage on the race course to witness a most promising day's sport.

Entries for this meeting have been very flattering and the handicapping attracted very large response, there being a solitary horse struck out here and there and nearly every one shown on the card was declared to start, and Colonel Mayne's allotments stood the test in every instance most creditably, for besides those placed there were others close up at the finish.

It is a great feather in the Umballa race management's cap to have thus brought off their meeting under such happy conditions. The course was never in such perfect order, soft and springy. The horse race at the close of the day brought out a large classy field and was won by the very handsome English horse. The Peccadilly Plate secured a field of twelve very classy ponies. Only four went to the post for the Horse Chase which was a very fine spectacle till Pactolus and Wales fell. Fortunately no harm was done. Three Royal Dragoons Officers sported silk in this race.

The Berkeshire Regiment wore "At home" and their fine band was a fitting accompaniment to such an interesting afternoon. Details:—

MELTON PLATE.

Colonel Morris' Rifleman II 9st. 2lbs.....C Hoyt 1
Mr Miles' Daphne 11st. 10lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Sydney Smith's Shamrook, 8st. 3lbs.....Guffoor 3

Also ran—Hard Harry 10st.

Betting—5 to 4 against Daphne, 2 to 1 against Rifleman, 4 to 1 against Hard Harry, and 10 to 1 against Shamrock.

The Race.—Rifleman went to the front at once and kept the lead all through, and though challenged by Daphne in the run home he held her safe and won by three lengths. Ten lengths between second and third. Time—3 min. 36 secs.

HINDUSTAN PLATE.

Sirdar Jewansingh's Ring Faulka, 9st 3lbs...Bechan 1
Mr. Henry's Bob Major 9st 6lbs.....C Hoyt 2
Major Popham Young and Mr Brandreth's Happy-Go-Lucky 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 13lbs).....Southall 3

Also ran—Recall Silver 10st 8lbs, Labby Annie 9st 2lbs, Bakhtyar 9st (carried 9st 10lbs,) and R C 8st 10lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Ring Faulka and Happy-Go-Lucky; 6 to 1 against Bob Major, and 10 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—Happy-Go-Lucky led from the start and at the half mile was overhauled by Ring Faulka. Then within the distance Bob Major came up and made his effort, but could not get quite in terms with Ring Faulka who won by half a length; three quarters of a length separating second and third. Time—1min. 7 3/5secs.

UMBALLA SPRING HANDICAP CHASE.

Mr Locke's Look-out, 12st 3lbs ..... Mr Tomkinson 1
Captain Grant's Madeira 12st 7lbs .....Mr Miles 2

Also ran—Pactolus 11st: 7lbs, (fell) and Wales 11st, 7lbs, (fell).

Betting—6 to 9 against Look-out and Wales; 5 to 1 against Madeira; and 10 to 1 against Pactolus.

The Race—Pactolus at once took command and showed out, followed closely by Wales, Look-out and Madeira in the order named, and these positions were maintained till at the fence at the mile post where Pactolus fell, and Wales, who landed close on the heels rolled over him. This left Look-out with the lead from Madeira, which he kept to the end, winning handsomely by three lengths. Time—5 min. 37 secs.

MARCH PLATE.

Kour Saheb of Patiala's Machine Gun 8st 9lbs (carried 8st 10lbs) .....Taylor 1
Major Popham Young's Surkaab 10st 5lbs...C Hoyt 2
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mooslat 8st 11lbs...Southall 3
Capt Bennett's Pardon 9st 12lbs...Hon'ble Bingham 4

Also ran—The Ranger 11st, Willy 10st 5lbs, Palmy Days 8st 10lbs, Malabar 8st 5lbs, and Mjuti 8st 4lbs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Mooslat, 5 to 1 against the Ranger, Wily, and Surkhab; 6 to 1 against Machine Gun and Malabar, and 10 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—Machine Gun drew out from the start and held the lead all through, and though challenged in the rails by Surkhab and Mooslat he lasted out and won by half a length; one length between second and third. Time—1 min 3 1/5 secs.

PICCADILLY PLATE.

Kour Shaib of Patiala's Sago 8st 9lbs.....Southall 1
Major Popham Young's Fabius 10st 6lbs..... C Hoyt 2
Captain Jeffrey's Koorlong, 9st 11lbs.....Shivsingh 3
Capt Milvain's Cosy Corner. 10st...Hon A Annesley 4

Also ran:—Lady Knight, 12st; Black Swan, 11st 3lbs; Mubarakhbakht, 11st 3lbs: Wild Rose, 10st. 3lbs; May Queen, 9st 6lbs; Careless, 9st; Esslemont, 7st 7lb, (carried 7st.); Alice 6st. 7lbs. (carried 6st 11lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Sago; 4 to 1 against Mubarakhbakht; 6 to 1 against Fabius and Alice; 8 to 1 against Black Swan, and 10 to 1 the others.

The race—Mubarakhbakht showed out slightly from Cosy Corner and Sago for two furlongs; then Sago came to the front and led to the rails where Fabius, who had got off badly, came up and challenged, but Sago staying on won by a neck; half a length between second and third; a neck between third and fourth. Time—54 2/5 secs.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB PLATE.

Messrs. Campion and White's Devil Dance 10st.
Hon'ble D. Bingham 1
Mr. Heywood's Pylara 9st 8lbs. .....Bechan 2
Mr Eynad's Vienard, 10st 8lbs.....Nodibben 3
Mr Bryant's Reinforcement, 11st.....C Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Stepma, 10st 12lbs; M P 10st 8lbs and Myrtle 10st.

The Race:—Vienard, attended by M. P. and Myrtle led to the three furlongs where all took a close order and shortly Pylara made his effort and came in front, but near the rails Devil's Dance overhauled him and won by a length; half a length between second and third, the same distance dividing third and fourth. Time—1min. 50 seconds.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Finals.

CARABINIERS WIN THE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 12.

In the finals of the Murray Football Tournament that Carabiniers beat the Welsh Fusiliers by two goals to one. There was no score until a few minutes to half time. Then the ball was centered by the Welsh right wing and shot into goal. This put the Carabiniers on their mettle and after an interval they pressed. Later, from a neat pass from the right their centre forward obtained the ball registering the first goal amidst much applause, and a few minutes later from another fortunate pass the Carabiniers' centre secured the ball and shot just under the bar. The Welshmen tried hard to equalize but failed and time was reached without alteration in the score.

General Lock Elliot presented the Cup and medals to the winning team and medals to the runners up. He complimented the teams on the spirited contest for the trophy, and alluded to the excellent form showed by the Durhams in the semi-finals.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	13	13	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	29	24	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-patti, Walkeshwar, and Maha-laxmi	8	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	29	24	56
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	6	17
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	10	14
Total.....	94	87	185
Total plague deaths to date..	195,316		
Same date last year	84	64	134

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Relative of Admiral Tryon Missing.

UNACCOUNTABLE AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

From a special correspondent at Dorchester comes the story of what is described in the Dorsetshire Regiment as an unaccountable and mysterious disappearance of a promissing young officer, Lieutenant F. C. H. Tryon, a relative of the famous Admiral of that name, and the son of a gentleman well known in the West of England.

Going to London at the end of January, with several pounds in his possession, to complete an outfit for India, Lieutenant Tyron disappeared almost immediately after his arrival, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

The officers at the depot at Dorchester, where Lieutenant Tryon was stationed, declare it to be quite impossible that his absence from his regiment can be a voluntary act on his part. Many theories have been discussed, and the least improbable seems to be that he has met with foul play.

Inquiries have been pursued in every direction, but without any satisfactory result, and the case remains one which demands from the police the closest investigation.

The Special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" visited Dorchester on February 22, and wrote:—"A profound sense of uneasiness and anxiety has been caused at the depot of the Dorsetshire Regiment by the unaccountable disappearance of an officer who has been stationed here for the past two years or so, and is well known throughout the neighbourhood.

In the hope that the officer in question would return, or, at any rate, that some explanation for his absence would be forthcoming, every effort has quite naturally and properly been made to prevent the subject of his disappearance from obtaining undue publicity. It is only, therefore, to-day, although the anxiety has been felt for three weeks or more, that I am able to furnish the broad particulars of a mystery.

On the last day but one of last month Lieutenant F. C. H. Tryon, a distant relative, I understand, of the late Admiral Tryon, and a member of a well known West of England family, obtained leave to go to town. There was a particular reason for his making the visit, for on the 5th of this month he was going, at his own desire, to join the second battalion of his regiment in India, and he wished to complete his outfit. Having cashed a cheque for several pounds, he set off in the highest spirits, leaving Dorchester by the eight minutes past one train on Wednesday, January 30, after arranging to return the following afternoon. From that moment to this nothing has been heard of him, except that he arrived in town, visited an hotel in the West End, and almost immediately disappeared.

What is remarkable in his disappearance is this: His brother officers are absolutely satisfied that he fully intended to return, as he had made every arrangement to do, on the following day. I am informed on the highest authority that there was nothing whatever in his personal or professional relations with his regiment to cause his voluntary absence. On the contrary, there had been no difficulties of any kind, no troubles, and he was, moreover looking forward with the most pleasurable anticipation to his duties in India. If, then, voluntary absence is out of the question as a possible explanation of the mystery, what can have caused his disappearance? In suggesting an answer to the question, an important fact must be kept in mind, and that is that Lieutenant Tryon had several pounds in his possession, and when voluntary absence is ruled out as an absolute impossibility by those who are in the best position to judge, there only remains as an acceptable theory the suggestion that he has met with foul play, the motive being robbery.

As soon as it was found that he failed to return, the regiment communicated both with the police and with his friends. Every effort that could be suggested was made to trace the young officer, but without the slightest success. No one can be found who has seen him, no one has heard from him; his disappearance is as complete as it is mysterious.

The last person here to see him and speak to him was the booking clerk at the London and South Western Railway station, who issued to him a first class return ticket to Waterloo. First class return tickets, it may be explained, are issued to officers at single fares, and the clerk, answering some inquiries I put to him to day, states that Lieutenant Tryon asked, in the first place, whether there was any reduction for a single ticket. No special inference need be drawn from this question, because there is an alternative route to Dorchester, and Lieutenant Tryon might have had it in his mind to travel to town by the South-Western and return by the Great Western, but in any case the fact remains that he took the return ticket, and the clerk gave him the information that return tickets to Waterloo are now available for six months and not as formerly only for two.

The officer in command of the Depot at Dorchester is Major H. L. Rosher. I have seen this officer, and he confirms what I had already been told, that Lieutenant Tryon's disappearance is "wholly unaccountable." "He left all his things here," Major Rosher said, "and there is not the slightest doubt that he had every intention of returning. He was exceedingly keen on going to India. He knew the country, having been there before, and he had, as a matter of fact, exchanged with another officer in order to go out."

I mentioned to Major Rosher certain theories that had been suggested, and he at once dismissed as impossible any form of voluntary absence; and he also considered it unlikely that Lieutenant Tryon could have met with any ordinary accident. "He has now been missing for more than three weeks," he pointed out, "and all we can say is that it is unaccountable and an absolute mystery. If you can find him his friends will be very grateful."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The following extact from a telegram dated 21st January, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, is published for information:—"War Office agree to refund pay of Native troops during furlough earned while on field service in China and Somaliland and specially granted on return to India."

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain F. E. Rowan-Robinson, R.A.M.C., from 10th April to 8th June 1907.

LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers qualified themselves in the language tests specified, at Bombay, on the 4th March:—Hindustani—Higher Staudard.—Lieut. J. V. M. Biscoe, 107th Pioneers,—Part I. Lieut. A. C. Gover, 121st Pioneers,—Part II. Hindustani.—Lower Standard:—Lieut. J. Fairbairn, R. A. M. C.,—Part II. Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, R. G. A.,—Part I. and 2nd-Lieut. F. I O. Rieckmann, 2nd Royal Scots,—Parts I and II.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

Major Hewetson of the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on promotion.

Captain A. Mellor is transferred from the 64th Battery to the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Cossart of the 51st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Lieuts. Treuch and Marryat of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India.

General Smith-Dorrien has been selected to succeed General French in the Aldershot Command from the 1st of December next.

Major Foster of the 128th Pioneers is appointed Commandant of the 121st Pioneers.

2nd Lieut Leasaley, attached to the 54th Sikhs, is posted to that Regiment to complete the establishment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 13.

201 DRILL.

No 2 Company—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday the 14th instant at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

202 E E Coy.

There being no light on Wednesday evening, Regimental Order No 199 is hereby cancelled.

203 SHOOTING.

The Carter Cup and Inter Company Shoot will take place at Colaba on the 17th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 13.

917. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar from the 18th

BY THE WAY.

A THATCHED CHURCH WITH A TRAGIC HISTORY.

ROCKLAND St Peter parish church, for the repair of which Queen Alexandra has sent a donation, is one of the few remaining thatched churches in England This quaint old edifice is associated with a terrible tragedy. In 1608 the then rector, Mr. Leonard James, was murdered by his curate a man named Lowe, "and that by the impious and nefarious counsel of the wife of the said Master James." Both were convicted, and Mrs. James was "burned to death" at Thetford, her curate-accomplice being hanged beside her. A century ago the church-wardens of Rockland St. Pater shared the antipathy of modern "Municipal Reformers" to local taxation, and sold the church bells to pay the highway rate!

"QUARITCH'S."

Some interesting particulars of the inception and growth of "the foremost second-hand bookseller's shop in Europe" are supplied by the "Reader." The story goes back to the beginning of the year 1847, when the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, then a young man of twenty-seven was working as porter and general utility man at the establishment of Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York-street, Covent Garden, at a salary of twenty-four shillings a week. This Mr. Bohn was a bit of a character in his way and a very enterprising man to boot, for besides being a bookseller he was also a publisher and a bibliographer. He took a great fancy to his young assistant who never seemed to tire of work, and was, therefore, not a little chagrined when the latter one day announced his intention of leaving him.

THE FIRST BOOKSELLER IN EUROPE.

"But why?" inquired Mr. Bohn. "Where are you going?" "I am going," was the unexpected answer "to set up in business in opposition to you." "Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Bohn loudly though not ill-naturedly; "you are not lacking self-confidence, young man. Do you not know that I am the first bookseller in England?" "Yes," came the pat reply, "I know that; but I am going to be the first bookseller in Europe." This conversation took place in February. April saw Barnard Quaritch established on his own account at 16, Castle-street, Leicester Square. All the capital he had was a £10 note, saved out of his salary. But he was blessed by nature with an iron constitution, he led by choice an abstemious and frugal life, and he worked day and night—and prospered.

RACING ON SNOW-SHOES.

As a test of skill, strength, and endurance it would be difficult to beat the long-distance ski-races which will be seen to perfection in Norway and Sweden this month. Of these contests the most severe is undoubtedly the twelve-mile race over the mountains which opens the great annual "Snow Derby" at Holmenkollen, about four miles from Christiania. During this race, which begins with a steep ascent of 400 to 500 feet, the ski-lobner has to jump clefts and ravines, to hop over fallen tree-trunks, and overcome every kind of obstacle that man can devise; to rush down steep declivities, and to make his devious way through the mountain-forests until he reaches the goal triumphant but utterly exhausted. Considering the arduous nature of these contests some of the performances are very remarkable. Thus, the winner of a recent International Speed Competition held at Stockholm covered the course of forty miles at an average speed of 82|1 miles an hour.

THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

The Palace of Versailles, which the King has been visiting under the guidance of M. de Nolhac, is not the first palace built upon the site. The original building was a hunting lodge constructed for Louis XIII. This being found too small, a moated castle was erected in 1627, and this still exists, in spite of the alterations introduced by Louis XIV., forming the centre of the present palace. The immense works, undertaken by Louis XIV., were begun in 1661; but the residence of the Court was not definitely fixed at Versailles until 1682. Royalty, however, has never dwelt there since Louis XVI. was fetched to Paris by his people. A clock which ran down on that day, and has never since been wound up, is one of the sights shown to visitors.

MR. E. T. REED AND "F. C. G."

Mr. E. T. Reed, of *Punch*, who has been lecturing at Leeds on black-and-white art, paid a high tribute to the work of Sir F. Carruthers Gould, whose cartoons, he acknowledged, had been largely instrumental in transferring one great party in Parliament from the Opposition to the Ministerial benches. "Yet I often wonder," said Mr Reed, "what would have happened if Sir F. C. G., whose knightly sword clanks daily up the stairs of the *Westminster Gazette* office had been born a Tory. What might he not have done, for instance, with the one and only Winston, Mr. Lloyd-George, D. Clifford, and others? Though I am very fond of the drawings 'F. C. G.' has done," added Mr. Reed, with a twinkle in his eye, "I almost think I like better those he has not done."

PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM'S MARRIAGE.

The decision of the Kaiser to marry off Prince August Wilhelm at the early age of nineteen has, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, caused some little surprise in the capital. He is only nineteen. It is to the Empress's motherly anxiety that the match is due. The bride is the Empress's niece, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glucksburg, a seventeen-year-old "Prinzisschew" who has the reputation of being a very charming and simple-mannered girl. She was very simply and carefully brought up, is an excellent "hausfrau," and a good cook. This is all the better, for Prince August Wilhelm will not have a menage of extraordinary dimensions. The Kaiser has six sons to provide for, and cannot therefore afford to be too generous.

THE KAISER'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

The same correspondent makes the statement that the Kaiser's fondness for display and the enormous cost of his many journeys tax the Civil List to the uttermost. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he was in serious financial embarrassments, and the aid of Baron von Bleichroder, the famous Berlin banker, had to be called in to put things straight. Herr von Bleichroder made a temporary advance of a million or two marks and went into the whole question of the Royal expenditure and put it on a sounder footing than before. The death of the Empress Frederick eased the situation considerably.

A STUDIOUS PRINCE.

Of all the Kaiser's sons Prince August Wilhelm is the most studious, and the one who is fondest of literature and art. Since he felt the military school at Ploen, where he and his brothers were educated, he had had but little opportunity of devoting himself to study. His two trimesters at Bonn University barely sufficed for him to attend a score of lectures. Then came a rapid tour round the museums and picture galleries of Italy with his tutor "et c'est tout". The Prince's desire was to return to the University for at least a couple of years, but his marriage will put an end to this, and drilling a squadron will be his fate instead. The marriage is to take place in May.

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

A fly lit on a sheet of paper and stuck there.

His neighbours shook their heads and lifted up their wings in sorrow.

"See," they buzzed in chorus, "what comes of studying too hard. If he had left literature alone he would have lived—but the world of art and letters must have its martyrs."

* * *

An aspiring hen sat on a nicked and discoloured doorknob dreaming of the time when it would be metamorphosed into a brood of chirping, peeping, fluffy chickens.

The doorknob was not even a good imitation of an egg, and still this made no difference to the hen.

* * *

Long vigils, non-union hours of labour and lack of food reduced the hen to a mass of bedraggled feathers, and ere long she died and was cast into exterior darkness.

"Her purpose was good," remarked a young Leghorn,

"But it wasn't an egg after all," protested a bantam,

"Ah, yes, but you must give her credit for possessing ideals," said the Leghorn, "and for tenacity of purpose in trying to carry them out."

A MEETING of the resident members of Convocation holding Conservative opinions was held in the Hall of St. John's College, Oxford, on Feb. 20, and was largely attended, the President of St. John's (the Rev Dr. Bellamy) taking the chair. The business before them was the nomination of a new Chancellor. The name of the Marquess of Lansdowne was received with great enthusiasm by the meeting, but a letter was read in which Lord Landsdowne definitely declined to have his name put in nomination. The names of Lord Curzon and Lord St. Aldwyn were then both proposed and seconded, but on a vote being taken there was found to be a majority of twelve to one in favour of Lord Curzon, who will now have a strong nomination. It is not likely that anyone else will be nominated against him at the meeting to be held at Magdalen College to-morrow (Feb. 28).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MME. JANE HADING'S DRESSES.

Some of the newest ideas in French fashions ar, illustrated in the gowns worn at the moment by Mme Jane Hading at the Royalty Theatre. In "Le Maitre de Forges" Mme. Hading, writes a correspondent, is wearing a very elegant reception gown of cream gauze heavily trimmed with a deep border of incrustations in dull gold the bolero of incorusted lace having sleeves in the new kimono effect, banging in long points to match the fronts, which are finished off in elegant tasselings. A handsome toilette de visit in the second act is of mauve chiffon velours, the two piece skirt being en princesse at the back, and the blouse corsage cut square over a yoke of white lace was outlined with a plain stitched band, this being carried down the middle of the sleeves and fronts, and finished with choux of velvet. With this was worn a hat in light shades to match, its deep waved brim turned up on one side being almost hidden beneath a large ruche terminating in a heavy cachepeigne of feathers at the back. A close fitting princess gown of white soie de chine was gauged deeply over hips and waist to the bust, where it was slightly fulled and finished off with a flounce of filmy lace to match the high collar and guimpe.

ON BUYING GLOVES.

Good gloves are expensive, and they are looked upon as a luxury by some women, but they are a paying luxury in the end, for they will outlive several cheap pairs if they are properly taken care of. Shabby, soiled, or torn gloves completely spoil the whole effect of a pretty costume. First of all, it is a good plan to select a shop for buying gloves, and to keep to that particular shop. Next the gloves should be fitted on at the counter, and it should always be remembered that the first putting on of a glove counts in the after-appearance. Many a glove is spoiled by hastily thrusting a hand that is moist from perspiration, or perhaps a little soiled, into it. Gloves are often ruined, too, by crooked seams, which come from not putting the fingers in carefully and thoroughly. When the glove is safely on see that every part is smooth and then fasten both buttons or clasps. Nothing is more untidy than a glove that is only partly fastened. Occasionaly this happens when the glove is too tight, and if women only realized the hideousness of a hand squeezed into a glove that is too small, they would never hesitate over buying a larger size. "Taking the glove off is as important as putting it on," explained the buyer in the glove department of a famous West End house. The glove should be turned back and drawn off slowly. The finger tips should never be pulled, as they are apt to get stretched and torn. When the glove is off it should be turned right side out, every finger smoothed, and finally the glove-stretcher should be used. "The importance of the glove-stretcher cannot be overestimated, as it keeps the fingers in good shape and eradicates the tiny wrinkles and little hard spots at the tips, and all these things go a long way toward preserving the life and beauty of gloves." Well-dressed women avoid the possibility of the long glove slipping down to the wrist by putting a narrow hem at the top of their gloves and running a piece of elastic through this hem. Wrinkles about the wrist in a long glove give a clumsy, awkward appearance to the arm. The wrist line should be as smooth as possible, letting the wrinkles, which are a part of the long glove, begin several inches further up, and this gives a graceful, tapering effect to the arm.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

The secondary depression in Narth Punjab which has given precipitation in Kashmir, the West Himalayas and the Submontane districts, is disappearing rapidly. The depression from Persia, now in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal, has caused widespread rain in Northwest India and East United Provinces.

The area of disturbed weather in the extreme south has almost disappeared.

Fresh depression has appeared in Persia and rain has occurred in Teheran.

In Burma the skies are nearly clear and in the interior districts, humidity remains below normal and the temperature has risen slightly, but differs by only small amounts from normal.

In Northwest India and Orissa, rain has been better widespread in the Northwest of India, Silchar had 2 inches; Barisal ½; Narayanganj 1; Jessor 1½; Dhalia, Burdwan, Darjeeling and Purula ½, and Hazaribag 1 inch. The skies are thickly clouded in the northern districts; the air is damper than usual at most stations and the temprature has fallen a little and is in slight defect in the northern district, while it is normal or in slight excess elsewhere,

In the United Provinces, Cedtral India and the Central Provinces, precipitatation has occurred in the Northern districts of the United Provinces. The principal amounts are Gorokhpur 1 inch; Dehra Dun 1/2, and Chakrata 1 1/2 inches. The skies are clear in the Central Provinces and in Central India, but thickly clouded in parts of the United Provinces where humidity is above normal and the temperature has fallen and is normal or in defect nearly everywhere.

In Northwest India, precipitation is reported from the Punjab, Frontier Province and Kashmir, the most important amounts being Ambala, Ludhiana and Simla 1 1/2inch. Fialkote 1/2; Rawalpindi 1 and Murree 2. The skies have cleared except in Baluchistan, Upper India and the hills of the submontane districts. The air is drier than usual in Rajpusana, Sind and Baluchistan and generally damper elsewhere, while the temperature has fallen in slight to large defect.

In the Peninsula, Trivandrum had a light fall of rain. The skies are clear except in the extreme South. Humidity is above normal in Madras and the temperature is normal or in slight excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in the rest of Northeast India, and precipitation will likely continue in Kashmir and the West Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over a large area, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places to the north of latitude 18°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Ajmer, Dwarka, Veraval, Neemuch, Aurangabad Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 24° at Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmer, Jaipur, Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Sirsa, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 6° at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Surat, and a defect of 6° to 7° at Neemuch Deesa and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Sholapur and Cuddapah and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is nearly overcast at Delhi, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Colombo, Cawnpore, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore report light showers.

Weather is still unsettled in the extreme north and in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

A SPORTSMAN on the Huntsham estate, North Devon, had a rabbit brought to him by his spaniel, which had caught it under a hedge. The rabbit could walk only very feebly, though all its limbs were found to be sound. In its mouth, however, was a thick twig, about three inches long, which had become wedged in behind the teeth in the rabbit's rush from some threatened danger. The animal was unable to extract the twig with its paws, and was being gradually starved to death when it was found by the dog.

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can be made wholesome, light and dainty if Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" be used, and there will be no anxiety in the baking. Try it once—you will want it again.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. George Meredith has entered upon his eightieth year, and has thus broken the record for English novelists of the first rank. The congratulations which have poured in on him from admirers of his great and distinguished work in all classes testify to the very high esteem in which his name is now-a-days held by English readers. It is particularly fortunate that he has lived long enough to see the popular triumph of his genius, for there are few writers of equal merit who had a more unfortunate experience in their early and even their mature years. It is almost sixty years since he first appeared in print—with a copy of verses contributed to "Chambers'sJournal,"—and a little more than half a century since he issued his first prose work, the unique "Shaving of Shagpat," which still holds its own as the one absolutely successful attempt to reproduce the atmosphere of the "Arabian Nights" in any European language, for even "Vathek" and "Zadig," are essentially Western in their spirit. The greater part, of Mr. Meredith's literary achievement was completed before he was sixty years old; it is indeed, doubtful, whether anything published since that date has materially added to his reputation. Yet it is only within the memory of the present generation that he has been generally recognised as worthy of a place among the seven or eight greatest of British novelist, with Fielding and Scott, Thackeray and Dickens. Men of half his age can still recall the time when hardly a critic of any note thought it worth while to speak at length of his books, and when, as Stevenson somewhere says, so wonderful a tragedy as "Rhoda Fleming" had to be sought for at bookstalls, like a rare Aldine.

THE BEGINNING OF FAME.

It was not until the appearance of "Diana of the Crossways," in 1885, that Mr. Meredith's name became at all familiar to the general reader, though there had always been a "fit though few" audience which had learnt to prize his insight into the human heart and to appreciate his amazingly original and vigorous style. If Mr. Meredith had died at the age of Thackeray or Scott or Dickens, he would have entirely failed to reap such a reward, in praise or pudding, as the reading public is privileged to confer upon a great writer. We can recall no parallel case in the whole of our literature, and it is particularly gratifying that the Fates have permitted Mr. Meredith to enjoy the sweets of reputation, and even of popularity. Like Browning, he never deliberately aimed at popularity, never wrote for the reader, who regarded a book in the light of a cigar, as a convenient method of passing an idle hour. His extreme individuality of style, which earned him the same reproach of obscurity as Mr. Bicrel had to defend Browning from, did much to militate against the immediate success of his work; now it serves as an antiseptic, for it is no longer fashionable to say that one cannot understand him, though the famous first chapter of "Diana" can never be called easy reading, and there are parts of "One of Our Conquerors" which are decidedly crabbed. All lovers of fine literature must unite in congratulating Mr. Meredith on having outlived detraction or neglect, and hope that he may be long spared in his Surrey seclusion to enjoy the mellow after glow of a singularly strenuous and distinguished life.

WRITERS AND THEIR HOMES.

Among the places associated with the memory of great writers, we must certainly assign a high rank to the cottage at Neter Stowey where Coleridge spent the most important years of his too brief poetical life. A committed appointed to that end, under the Presidency of Lord Lytton, has now issued an appeal for subscriptions to purchase this cottage, which is little altered from the time of Coleridge's occupation, and to preserve it as a museum of Coleridge relics and a haunt of literary pilgrimage, like Dove Cottage and the birthplaces of Burns and Shakspere or the Carlyle house in Chelsea. No very large sum is needed, and it is likely that a sufficient response will be received to enable Lord Lytton's Committee to carry out their pious intention. The two years, more or less, during which Coleridge lived at Nether Stowey and wandered with Wordsworth and his inspiring sister over the charming slopes of the Quantock Hills are the pleasantest part of his pathetic career on which the biographer can dwell. His mind had not then become a prey to that opium-nursed indolence which was so soon to wreck his high promise, and Mr. Traill was right in comparing the work which he did at Nether Stowey to its own "green woods of summer foliage." These two years gave us the "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," the splendid ode to France and the fine piece entitled "Frost at Midnight," the exquisite lines known as "Love," and, above all, the incomparable fragment of "Kubla Khan." Not all of them, of course, were actually written at Nether Stowey. Everyone knows how the "Ancient Mariner" was devised as the occupation of a walking tour undertaken by Coleridge and the Wordsworths, and was even intended for the mundane purpose of paying its expenses—the most wonderful pot-boiler on record. The opium vision which gave birth to "Kubla Khan" was dreamed in a lonely farmhouse where Coleridge had fled from domestic worries, and was interrupted by that abominable person on business from Porlock," whose name has, unfortunately, not been preserved for the execration of posterity. But it is to the Nether Stowey period that these verses must all be assigned, and it is not too much to say that all the rest of Coleridge's working life fades into insignificance beside these immortal poems—"few flowers, but roses all," as one of the anthologists aptly said of Sappho.

A LITTLE SOMERSET VILLAGE.

Nether Stowey is rather off the beaten track and known to few tourists, though so easily within reach of the golfer at Burnham or the holiday-maker on his way to Dunster or Lynton. The country round it is still much as Hazlitt saw it a hundred and ten years ago, "beautiful, green and hilly, and near the seashore." His visit to Nether Stowey, where he made the acquaintance of Coleridge and Wordsworth, always ranked as an epoch in Hazlitt's life. Twenty years afterwards he went back to gaze upon it from a hill near Taunton. "How was the map of my life spread out before me, as the map of the country lay at my feet!" It is curious and rather affecting to note the high aspirations with which Coleridge settled down at Stowey to cultivate literature on a little oatmeal. Literature indeed, as he then assured Poole, was to be a secondary object. The garden attached to his cottage of an acre and a half, appealed most strongly to him, and he thought that he would rather be "an expert self-maintaining gardener than a Milton," if he could not succeed in uniting the two characters. In the general scheme of things it is possible that the man who can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before holds a higher place than the poet, but as human life is at present arranged good agriculturists will always be much commoner and less highly valued than Miltons, or even Coleridges. "My farm," he wrote to another friend, "will be a garden of one acre and a half, in which I mean to raise vegetables and corn for myself and wife, and feed a couple of snouting and grunting cousins from the refuse. My evening I shall devote to literature, and by reviews in the magazine [the 'Monthly'] and other shilling scavengering shall probably gain £40 a year, which Economy and Self denial, gold beaters, shall hammer till it covers my annual expenses." Unfortunately Coleridge soon found that something more than a good will was needed for gardening; and probably he also found, as so many others have found since, that a day's work on the land does not leave the mind much inclined for original work at night. But it is a graceful acknowledgment of his attempt to get "back to the land" that the Committee propose to replant this acre and a half, which has fallen into disrepair since he abandoned it, so soon after these good resolutions had been formed. Happy would it have been for Coleridge if he could have clung to them, and so dodged the opium fiend; but it is little use sorrowing over the might-have-beens of literary history.

"SAMUEL JOHNSON."

Professor Raleigh, who is to deliver the Leslie Stephen lecture at Cambridge has chosen a happy subject —"Samuel Johnson." The fine critical faculty and biographical skill of Stephen were never better exemplified than in the little monograph on Johnson which he contributed to the series of "English Men of Letters and it is pleasant to see the two names again associated. It would be interesting to see if Professor Raleigh could throw any light upon the suggestion of Hazlitt that Johnson actually "went out" in the 45. There is no account of his occupation during 1745-6 in Boswell, who suggests himself that a "sympathetic anxiety" for the unfortunate House of Stuart may have impeded the exertion of his intellectual powers, but falls back on the prosaic suggestion that he was probably engaged on the Dictionary. "Was he in Scotland with the Pretender?" asked Hazlitt. "He seems to have passed through the scenes in the Highlands in company with Boswell, many years after, with lack lustre eye yet as if they were familar to him, or associated in his mind with interests that he durst not explain. If so it would be an additional reason for my liking him; and I would give something to have seen him seated in the tent, with the youthful Majesty of Britain, and penning the Proclamation to all true subjects and adherents of the legitimate Government."

AN ATHLETIC AUTHOR.

Mr. John Langfield, in his first novel, "A Light-hearted Rebellion," tells an amusing story in a humorous way, and has made a capital impression. The author is a resident of the Sussex village of Portslade, which is sufficiently far from Brighton to be able to live its own local life and sufficiently near for the lights of the big watering place to be seen by night "flaring like a dreary dawn" a few miles eastward along the coast. He takes an interest in most local affairs, serious and otherwise, and is particularly well known among players of games, being an original member of the Southdown Golf Club, one of the earliest members of the Spartans Cricket Club (a touring club to which several of the doctors of Brighton belong, and, until recently, a reference to much in demand in first-class hockey in Sussex that his name became well known in connection with the game all over the county. His profession is that of the law, and he practises at Brighton, where his chambers overlook the gardens of the Royal Pavilion—a view that should be inspiring to a man with literary leanings.

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